FOR SALE at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1842, showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printedon English paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two.

FOR SALE

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,

WITH AN

INDIAN CALENDAR

FOR 1842.

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,

AND CONTAINS

THE Calendar, English and Indian; Tables of the Sun's Right Ascension for the Meridian of Greenwich; First Principles of Horticulture; Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay; Table shewing the value of Annuities upon one Life; Table of Expense, Income, or Wages for one month, shewing the amount per day; Table of Daily Pay or Allowance; Table of Exchange; Short Method to find the Simple Interest of any sum; New Weights and Liquid Measures; The Royal Family of Great Britain; The Queen's Household; The Queen Dowager's Household; Duchess of Kent's Household; The Ministry of England and their several offices; Judges of the Courts of England; Lord Lieutenants; Sovereigns of Europe: British and Foreign Ambassadors; House of Peers and House of Commons; A Table of the present and three last Administrations; Principal Club Houses in London,—Home Department.—India Board; Hon'ble Court of Directors; List of Directors; Home Establishment; Agents at Home; East India College; Governors of Bombay; Residents at Foreign Courts; New Table of Precedence in India; Comparative Rank of Civil, Military, Naval and Medical Officers; Relative Rank and Precedence of officers of the Army and Navy; Governors and Commanders of British Colonies and Settlements; Orders of Knighthood, British and Foreign; Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay and it officers; Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors' Court Court of Requests; Police Establishment and it officers; Court of Petty Sessions; List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; House of Correction; Coroner; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Rules and Regulations of the Chamber of Commerce; List of Merchants, Agents, Brokers, Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, &c.; East India Houses of Agency in London, &c.; Insurance Societies; Bombay Laudable Society; Universal Assurance Society for Lives; Shipping and Landing Company; Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Bombay Education Societies; Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India; Bombay District Benevolent Society; Native Poor Asylum; Ecclesiastical Establishments,—Religious Societies and Missions; Sailor's Home; List of PublicOffices, Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c.; Merchant Ships; Steam Communication with Europe; Steam Regulations and New Rates of Passage Money by the Red Sea; List of European and East Indian Inhabitants; Bombay Exchange; Bank of Bombay; Bombay Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Army List—together with all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of "Hart's Army List" corrected up to the end of December; List of Civil Servants classified under the new Regulation; Table of Pay in the Civil Department; Royal and Indian Naval Lists; Popular Statistics, a description of the Globe; Sanataria of India; Area of India; Princes of India and their Governments; Portuguese and French Possessions in India; List of Native Princes protected by the East India Company; Table of Distances from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Route from Bombay to Calcutta, via Hydrabad; A Chronological Table of the principal Geographical Discoveries of Modern European Nations; Government Securities and Loans; Custom House New Act and Regulations; Salt Act; New Tariff; Shipping Act; Post Office Act and Regulations; Rates of Postage; Rates of Hire for Public Conveyances; Abstracts of Parliamentary Acts relative to the East India Civil Service; Civil Regulations; Civil Absentee Regulations; Military Regulations; Queens Regulations; Regulations for the Garrison of Bombay; Naval Regulations; Indian Navy Fund Regulations; Civil Fund Regulations; Medical Retiring Fund; Stamp Regulations; Gunpowder Regulations; Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Neatly bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.—Price Eight Rupees per Copy

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co. *Madras*, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

FOR SALE,

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 4th Feb. 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER,

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper, is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 4th Feb. 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY. FEBRUARY 4, 1842. No. 8606

FOR MACAO—The Clipper Barque "*Christina*," A. 1. at Lloyds, having her Cotton Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For Freight of Opium only, or Passage, apply to

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbitt Lane, 4th Feb. 1842.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for buildings to be erected at Colabah—Particulars to be ascertained and plans seen on application to *Mr. Agustinho*, at his office, on the reclaimed Land at Colabah.

A. C. MACLEAN,
Chairman, Colabah Cotton Press Company.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A Capital Sporting Cast in good order, price moderate, if not soon sold will be Raffled.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the matter of Wasdew Govindjee, an Insolvent, by the order of the Common Assignee.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Auction on the Premises, situated in Carpenter Street, near Duncan Road, all the Right, Title and Interest to the Ground, and House situated thereon, of the above named Insolvent at 4 P. M. on Thursday the 10th Instant. Title Deeds may be seen and particulars learnt at the Rooms of the Auctioners.

FOR SALE.—A superior made French Billiard Table in excellent order, with Cues, Maces, Marking Board, Cue stands, Pool and other Balls, spare tips with other appurtenance complete—Price ~~Rs~~ 550.

Also a large Blackwand folding screen nearly new Price ~~Rs~~ 70.

May be seen at any time at the Mess Room at Colabah.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

ON Wednesday next the 9th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, Pieces of Grey Shirting, Jaconet, Chests of Hyson Green Tea, Window Glass of sizes, Silk Velvets of colors, Furniture, Books, &c.

At 1 P. M. 4 fresh imported Arab Horses, a sound serviceable Chesnut Saddle Horse, a Palanquin and any Horses or Carriages offering.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Several superior Toned Cornopœans in cases complete with some well selected Music for Brass Bands. Also a Capital Chesnut Buggy Horse.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE A very large sized Plate Glass Mirror in handsome gilt frame.—Apply as above.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO'S. ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 17th Instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit for Sale at his residence, the "Hermitage" on the Hill, near the Breach, without reserve, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, Queen's Ware, &c. of *J. Calder Stewart Esq.* returning to Europe. The same comprizes a handsome set of best Plated Dish Covers, Silver Ware, Rich Cut Glasses, Chandeliers, Handsome Argand and Hanging Lamps, Chiffoneers, best Jackwood Dining, and Blackwood Circular Sofa, Card, Bed and Dressing-Room Tables, Wardrobes, rich Europe Carpet, Damask Silk Couches, Ebony and Blackwood Easy Chairs, Drawing-Room Chairs, one four Post Bedstead, with Bedding complete, rich gilt Dinner Dessert and Tea Service, &c. Also, a few dozens of choice Wines, and a quantity of Cooking Materials.

At 1 P. M *if not previously arranged for.*

The remainder (viz: the two months, March and April) of a Lease of the "Hermitage." And immediately afterwards, one pair of Handsome Carriage Horses, one serviceable Shigram Horse and Shigram, and one old Chariot.

☞ The property will be on view 3 days previous to the date of sale,—and Catalogues will be published and ready for delivery at the same time.

Bombay, 4th February, 1842.

TOMORROW Saturday the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will hold their customary Public Sale at their Rooms, when they will submit as usual, a large assortment of Piece Goods—such as Grey Sheetings, Shirtings, Jacconets, Mull Mulls, Jamdanny and Turkey red Twill Cloths, Superfine Broad Woollen Cloths, of a variety of colours, Gown Pieces, Coloured and White Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Linen Bed Ticking, Silk Velvet, &c. &c. together with remains of invoices of Cutlery and Hardware, consisting of Boxes of Gun Caps, Cards of Scissors, Penknives, Pewter Tea and Coffee Pots, Candle Sticks, Cruet Stands, Padlocks, Handsaws, Files, &c. &c. and 2 Cases of 3rd Sort Raw Silk on account of concerned parties.

ALSO.

On account of the concerned Parties, the undermentioned Raw Silk landed in a slightly salt water damaged state from the ship "*Wild Irish Girl*," from China.

Mark.

S. G. W. F. — 5 Cases of Raw Silk. No. 2.
" — 1 Case of ditto 3d Sort.
" — 1 Case of Mathow Silk, No. 4.

LIKEWISE,

On account of other parties, a quantity of slightly damaged Piece Goods consisting of Scarfs, Grey Madapollams and Blue and White Zebra Cloths.

AT 1. P. M.

Any Carriages or Horses offering.

ON Tuesday next, the 8th instant. Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., will submit to Public Sale, at a House (formerly occupied by the Reverend R. Y. Keays) opposite the Police Office, and adjoining the wood yard Mazagon, part of the Household Property of a gentleman changing his residence—the same consists of a small quantity of Silver Plate, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, a set of Jackwood Dining Tables, pairs of Damask Silk Couches, Horsehair spring, Easy Chairs, Circular, Card, Sofa and Dressing Tables. Cupboards, Carpets, Chandeliers, Wall shades. Argand Hanging and Pedestal Lamps, Globe Lamps, China Matting, &c.,—and one double barrel Gun, by Parker of London.

AT NOON.

One nearly new Shigram; one Pallankeen and one Garden Engine.

The Property will be on view from Saturday the 5th instant, and no Catalogue to be published.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by public auction, on Monday next the 7th instant, at their Rooms, the Household Furniture and Property of a gentleman embarking for England,—comprising a set of Jackwood Dining Tables in 3 pieces, Blackwood Circurlar, Card and Sofa Tables, Blackwood Couches, lined with Yellow Damask, do. Chiffonier Skreens Easy Chair with Spring Cushions, Toilet Glasses, a Handsome White and Gold Dinner Service; a Breakfast do. to match, hanging and wall Argaund Lamps, Plated and Glass Ware, a Single Barrel Rifle, by Burnett, Carpets, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock several Palanquins.

FOR SALE.—A Gold Pocket Chronometer, by "*David Morice*" London, originally cost £100.—Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons.

Bombay, 4th February 1842.

WITULDUSS BHOYCHUND & CO.

THIRD Bombay Minor Lottery on (16) sixteen reserved whole Tickets of the Tenth and last day's drawing of the First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842,—200 Chances at Co's Rupees 50 per chance, and half chance Rupees 25 each.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....		2	Whole	Tickets.
1	Do. of.....		1	do.	do.
4	Do. of ½		2	do	do
12	Do of ¼		3	do.	do.
24	Do. of ⅛		3	do.	do.
64	Do. of 1/16		4	do	do.
106	Prizes		15		
94	Blanks—for Blank holders		1	do.	do.
200	Tickets. Reserved		T. 16		

One of the above Tickets will be reserved for the benefit of the Blank Holders of our Lottery, and the Number of which will be published in the several News Papers, after the ninth day's drawing, and in the event of the same Ticket having come up a Prize in 10th or last day's drawing, the proceeds on which, after deducting the Projector's commission shall be divided amongst the 94 Blank holders equally.

The drawing of the above Lottery will take place at any Public Place on Monday the 28th instant, precisely at 2 o'clock P. M. the results of which will be inserted in the Public Papers for the information of the Subscribers.

Prizes will be delivered immediately after the drawing.

Tickets will be ready for sale on Monday the 3rd January 1842, and no Tickets will be delivered until paid for—Applications for Tickets to be made at the office of the Projectors opposite the General Post Office.

The sale of Tickets will cease an hour before that fixed for the drawing,

W. B. & Co.
Projectors.

Bombay Minor Lottery Office, opposite to the Genl. Post office, 2nd February 1842.

A CLUB on 3 Tickets (all Prizes and no Blanks) on the first Calcutta Lottery of 1842, for 10th or last day's drawing, divided into 50 Shares are to be had of *Byramjee Nasserwanjee Dantra*, at the office of Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co. at 35 Rupees per Share and the holders of the Shares will be entitled to participate proportionably in such prizes as may be drawn to the above 3 Tickets, payable 60 days after the drawing of the above Lottery shall have been concluded, if claimed within 12 months and not otherwise, and subject to a deduction of 2 per cent commission cash,

State of the wheel for the 10th or last day's drawing of the first Calcutta Lottery of 1842.

1	Prize of.....Rupees.....	100,000
1	do. of.....	10,000
1	do. of.....	5,000
1	do. of.....	2,500
9	do. of 1,000 each.....	9,000
7	do. of 500 do.....	3,500
400	do. of 200 do.....	80,000
420	prizes.	Rs. 2,10,000

The numbers of the above 3 Tickets shall be inserted in the Bombay Couriers, Times, and Sumachar, six days before the notice of last day's drawing is arrived at Bombay. Halfand quarter Shares in the above club shall be sold for the convenience of the purchasers, the 10th day's Drawing will take place on the 28 February 1842.

CHUNDER MOHUN DUTT & CO.'S

6TH LOTTERY OF 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

ON 70 undrawn Reserved Tickets for the 10th or last day's Drawing of the pending Calcutta Lottery, to consist of 1156 Chances at Co's. Rs. 32 per Chance or 16 Rs. in advance, and the balance 16 Rs. on the receipt of Prize.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....		8	Whole Tickets Co's Rupees.....	4,000
1	Ditto of	5		ditto.....	2,500
1	Ditto of	3		ditto.....	1,500
3	Ditto of 1	each 3		ditto.....	1,500
6	Ditto of ½	each 3		ditto.....	1,500
16	Ditto of ¼	each 4		ditto.....	2,000
40	Ditto of ⅛	each 5		ditto.....	2,500
160	Ditto of 1-16	each 10		ditto.....	5,000
928	Ditto of 1-32	each 20		ditto.....	14,500
1156	Prizes.		70	Whole Tickets.	35,000

CONDITIONS.

1st---Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of Company's Rupees 32 at once or only 16 Rs. as an advance but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the Prize and the Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

2d---Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with the remittances or to their agents, Thomas Smith, Esquire, Editor of the United Service Gazette at Bombay or to the Projector's Office, No. 22 and 23 India mart, Old Court House Lane, Rada Bazar; Mr. A. G. Paterson's House, and also at Messrs. Tulloh and Co.'s Auction Room with Soorgeecoomar Dutt.

CHUNDER MOHUN DUTT & CO.
Projectors

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of this Lottery will positively without fail take place at Messrs. *Tulloh & Co.'s* Auction Room, on Thursday, the 24th February, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. where the presence of the Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

C. M. DUTT & CO.
PROJECTORS.

A few tickets of the above lottery are for sale at the Bombay Courier office, apply to Jeejeebhoy Byramjee.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.

SEVENTH LOTTERY.

On 18 Reserved whole Tickets of Tenth and last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842.

225 Chances at Company's Rupees (50) per Chance.

Cheap Scheme Few Numbers.

1	Prize.....of.....	5	Whole	Tickets
1	Ditto.....	2	Do.	do.
1	Ditto.....of.....	1	Do.	do.
4	Ditto.....of ¼ each	2	Do.	do.
6	Ditto.....of ½ do.	1½	Do.	do.
20	Ditto.....of ½ do.	2½	Do.	do.
64	Ditto.....of 1/16	4	Do.	do.
97	Prizes	48	Reserved	Tickets.
128	Blanks For Blankholder	2	Do.	do.
		20	Do.	do.

Two Reserved Tickets will be reserved for blank holders of our Lottery and the Numbers of the above Two Tickets will be published in the several Newspapers after the Ninth Day's Drawing.

The drawing of the above Lottery will take place at the Exchange Rooms on Friday the 11th February next precisely at 1 o'clock P. M.

Prizes will be deliverable immediately after the drawing and the result will be published with the respective names of Prize Holders.

Early applications to be made from the Muffussal with remittance to the Projector's office.

No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. *Dykes and Co.*

Baboo Ramlochun Roy, Trustee. — *Prankissen Dey & Co.* Projectors.

प्राणकिसन देवे कंपनीचो सातवो सोडती.

सन १८४२ चा कलकत्ता सरकारचे पहिल्या सोडतीच्या दाहव्या किंवा शेवटच्या दिवशी निघणार चिठ्या त्यातील १८ आखंड चिठ्यावर.

या सोडतीच्या चिठ्या २२५ केल्या आहेत आणि दर चिठीस कुंपनी सिक्क्याचे रूपये ५० ठराविले आहेत,

सस्ते साटे आणि थोड्क्या चिठ्या.

१ लाट आखंड चिठ्या ५ चा चा
१ लाट आखंड चिठ्या २ चा
१ लाट आखंड चिठी १ चा
४ ला. दर .II. चिठी. य. चिठ्या २
६ ला. दर .I. चिठी. य. चिठी १II
२० ला. दर दोन चाचि. य. चि. २II
६४ ला. द. यक चा चि. य. चिठ्या ४

९७ लाट
१२८ कोऱ्या चिठ्या

१८ राहिलेल्या चिठ्या २ कोऱ्या चिठ्या जास यतील त्या स वीस राहिलेल्या चिठ्या २ यकुण राहिलेल्या चिठ्या २०.

दोन राहिलेल्या चिठ्या जांस आम चे सोडतीत कोऱ्या चिठ्या येतील त्या चे हिशेबी ठेविल्या जातील आणि त्या दोन चिठ्याचे आंक तेथे नवव्या दिवशी चिठ्या निघाल्या क्षणजे अबक्यां वतमान पत्रांत छापुन जाहेर केले जातील.

सदरहु सोडत्यांच्या चिठ्या इक्षवे जा रूम मध्यें पुढील शुक्रवारी तारिख १२ वी माहे फेब्रवारीचे दिवशी माध्याना बारांवर येक वाजतां निश्चयात्मक निघणार.

जो लाट जांस येईलतो चिठ्या निघुन राहिल्या क्षणजे तेव्हांच दिला जाईल आणि जे काहीं होइल तेंड्यांस लाट येईल त्यांचे नावावर वेग वेगळ ध्यालु न छापुन जाहेर करतील.

दुर दुरले लोक ज्यांस या चिठ्या विकत घेण्याचि इछा असेल त्याणे या सोडतो काढणार धन्याचे आफीस नंबर १२ वाटरलु स्क्वेट मध्यें मिशियेर्स दैवस चे कंपनीचा पेढी समोर आहे तेथे लेाकर पैका पाढ्डुन मागून घ्याचा.

१ प्राणकीसन देवो कंपनी सोडत्या काढणार सही.

१ बापुराम लोचनराय काम चालविणार.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1842.

No. 74. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Artillery, and as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, the Cadets to be promoted to 2nd Lieutenants, leaving the dates of their Commission for future adjustment.

Artillery.

No. 826. Mr. Duncan Macdougall, Date of arrival at Bombay, 15th January 1842.

No. 827. Mr. George Robertson Douglas, do. do.

Medical Establishment.

No. 365. Mr. John Robert Miller, M. D. Date of arrival at Bombay, 15th Jan. 1842.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Lieutenant T. Minster, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, Date of arrival at Bombay, 15th Janv. 1842.

Lieutenant J. A. Evans, of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, do. do. do.

No. 75. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Notification issued from the Territorial Department under date the 9th of November last, be considered applicable to the Military Department, with the proviso, that in fixing the rate of issue of the Local Currency the decimal parts of the Rupee be abandoned, so that the rate of conversion will be 114 New Syasye Rupees for 100 Company's.

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

The great depreciation of the New Syasye Rupee coined at the Mint of His Highness the Guikwar, and now in circulation in the Baroda State, and in the Kaira and other Collectorates, having induced Government to cause a careful assay of a quantity of the same to be made, it has been discovered that the present intrinsic value of that Coin does not exceed 87.714 decis. Company's Rupees per 100 Syasye Rupees. The Honorable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct, that this rate be in future adopted by all Government Officers, in lieu of that hitherto acknowledged in respect to that Coin.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed) W. R. MORRIS, Sec'y. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 9th Nov. 1841.

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1842.

No. 76. Captain T. Donnelly, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Sea, with leave of absence for two years, on sick certificate.

No. 77. Captain C. Threshie, is promoted to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary General, vice Hartley, proceeded to Europe.

No. 78. The following appointments are made.

Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant J. B. Woosnam to be Adjutant to the Golundauze Battalion, vice Hutt, resigned the situation, date of appointment, 13th Jany. 1842.

Lieutenant G. B. Sealy, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter to the Golundauze Battalion, vice Woosnam, do. do. do.

Lieutenant D. Erskine, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Artillery in Scinde, do. do. do.

No. 79. Surgeon R. Wight, senior medical officer, serving with the Troops in Scinde, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Surgeon of the Scinde Field Force, under Article 302 of Section XLI. of the Military Regulations, during the absence of Doctor Kane on sick certificate at the Presidency, or until further orders.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

1st February, 1842.

1. The undermentioned officer having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon, as requiring a further stay at the Presidency for the recovery of their health, have their furlough respectively prolonged until the 28th instant.

Lieut. Col. W. D. Robertson ..... 11th Regt. N. I.
Major H. Macan ..... 17th do.
do. J. T. Osburn ..... 1st B'bay Eur. Regt.
Captain A. R. Wilson ..... 14th Regt. N. I.
do. W. Thatcher ..... 6th do
Lieut. W. C. Brabazon ..... Artillery.
do. H. Boge ..... 22d Regt. N. I.
do. C. P. Christie ..... 2d do. L. I.
2d do. C. J. Bruce ..... Art.
Ensign S. N. Raikes ..... 16th Regt. N. I.
do. F. Serein ..... 15th do.
do. W. Brassey ..... 2d Regt. Eur. L. I.
do. W. S. Jones ..... 22d Regt. N. I.
Supg. Surg. C. Kane ..... Scinde Force.
Assist. Surg. J. Cramond ..... Horse Brigade.
do. W. S. Cameron ..... Medical Dept.
Vety. Surg. G. E. Nixon ..... 1st Regt. Light Cavalry (Lancers.)

2. An order by Major J. Forbes, Commanding 24 Infantry Brigade, dated Quetta 27th December 1841, appointing assistant surgeon A. Wright 25th Regt N. I. to the Medical charge of the staff at Quetta, and assis-

tant surgeon Davidson, M. D. to that of the Company of H. M. 41st Regt. is confirmed.

3rd February, 1842.

1. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Brigadier R. England, K. H. dated camp near Kelat, 30th September 1841, directing Lieut. Terry, to proceed and join the Head Quarter of the 3rd company 1st Battalion Artillery under orders for Candahar.

An order by the same officer dated 2nd October, 1841, placing Lieutenant Erskine, and 2nd Lieut. Sealy at the disposal of the officer commanding the Artillery in Scinde for duty with the 2nd Company 2nd Battalion of Artillery at Kurrachee.

2. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to pension Serjeant John Lewis, of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry on one shilling per diem agreeably to Article 22, Section LI. of the Code of Military Regulations, with permission to receive his stipend in Europe.

3. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Ann Ross, Widow of the late Mr. Apothecary Thomas Ross, attached to the 2nd Regt. European Light Infantry, on Lord Clive's Fund, on the usual allowance from the 27th February 1841, agreeably to the Regulations.

4. The European General Court Martial assembled at Bombay, and of which Lieut. Col. M. Soppitt, of the 1st Bombay European Regt. is President, is dissolved.

5. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

9th Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. Pyke from 7th to 20th Feb. in extension to remain in Bombay, to undergo an examination in Hindoostanee.

18th Regt. M. N. I.—Captain M. White from 27th Oct. 1841, to 31st January 1842, on Medical Certificate to remain at Belgaum.

18th Regt. N. I.—Assistant Surgeon Arnott, M. D. from 15th Feb. to 15th April, to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1842.

No 8. *With reference to the General Order No. 150, dated 24th ultimo,* Mr. Metcalf, Engineer, *is* allowed a further extension of leave until the 28th instant.

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1842.

No. 9. Assistant Apothecary Amerine Vere, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Deccan, for two months, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Cazee Shaik Fajoodeen Zuheeroodeen to the office of Mahomedan law officer of the sunder dewanee, and sudder foujdaree adawlut, vice Hajee Ruckunoodeen Waiud Cazee Ibrahim deceased.

Bombay Castle, 2d February 1842.

Mr. H. Hebbert, assistant judge and session judge at Tannah, is allowed leave of absence, for a period of one month, under section XI. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Offg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (No. 39) dated the 24th November 1841.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.
No. 39 of 1841.

[redacted] OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.

[redacted]ve to acquaint you, that Mr. Arthur W. Ravenscroft [redacted]ved our permission to return to his duty on your civil [redacted]nent by the Steam Vessel which will convey the De[redacted]ail, instead of proceeding by the November Mail [redacted]in our despatch of the 28th July last, No. 22.

We are &c.
(Signed) GEORGE LYALL,
J. L. LUSHINGTON,
& 11 others.

[redacted] 24th November 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract (para 2d) from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (No. 7.) dated 14th November 1841.

Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Ecclesiastical Department, (No. 7) dated 24th November 1841.

Para. 2d. We have also appointed the Reverend George Cook, A. M. to be the junior minister of the Church of Scotland, at your presidency, upon the terms of our despatch, dated the 13th October, No. 6 of 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, (para. 1st from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, (No. 7,) dated 24th November 1841.

Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Ecclesiastical Department, No. 7, dated 24th November 1841.

Para 1st. We have appointed the undermentioned parties to be Assistant Chaplains on your establishment, upon the term of our despatch in this department, dated the 29th July, No. 4 of 1840.

The Rev. Henry Hickman Brereton, B. A.
" Philip Anderson, B. A.

The Rev. G. Cook, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors junior chaplain of the Scotch Church on the establishment of this Presidency, arrived by the Hon'ble Company's steamer Victoria on the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1842.

J. W. Woodcock esquire, received charge from Wm. Escombe esquire of the offices of opium agent, and superintendent of stationery, on the 17th instant.

Captain Candy, superintendent of the Poonah College has been permitted to reside at Mahableshwar from the 1st March to the beginning of the monsoon.

Assistant Surgeon W. Pitcairn, superintendent of vaccination in the S. E. division of Guzerat, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency from the 10th proximo, to the 10th March next.

The following promotions are sanctioned to fill vacancies in the civil branch of the subordinate medical department to be first grade apprentices.

Second grade apprentice Dowlut Sing of the civil establishment at Nassick, date of rank, Dec. 14th 1841.

Second grade apprentice Veryputram Dalputram of the vaccinating department N. E. division of Guzerat, date of rank, December 24th 1841.

Bombay Castle, 2d February 1842.

The Rev. C. Sandys, chaplain of Kurrachee, is allowed to proceed on sick certificate to the Neilgherry Hills, and to be absent from his duties for a period of two years.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. Hendley, assistant to the superintendent of Roads and Tanks, under date the 27th Nov. last, is to have effect from the 13th instead of the 1st Dec. following.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS,—Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 29th January, 1842.

H. H. Glass, Esq. | J. Bowman, Esq.
and
H. Fawcett, Esq, are appointed members of the committee of management of government savings bank.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1842.

Lieutenant D. Davidson, superintendent of the Nassick revenue survey, to be an assistant collector and magistrate in the districts where his survey operations are in prosecution.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, collector of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Sec. XI. of the absentee regulations, to proceed to Mahableshwur on private affairs, commencing on or about the 1st March next.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1842.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Belgaum, is placed in charge of the districts of Ingulcote, Badame, Purashur and Hoongoond.

Mr. N. Kirkland, collector and magistrate of Kaira, resumed charge of his collectorate on the 11th ultimo, from the leave of absence granted to him under date the 19th November last.

Mr J. Webb, to be first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Sholapore, retaining his present situation at Ahmednuggur, until further orders.

Mr. E. M. Suart, to be acting first assistant to the collector and magistrate at Sholapore.

Mr. J. Buchanan, acting second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tanna, is placed in permanent charge of the Talookas of Kullian, Moorbur, Nurapoor, Tuloja and Bewandy, from the 14th December last.

Mr A. Elphinston, collector and magistrate of Rutnageree, resumed charge of his collectorate, from his first assistant Mr. C. Price, on the 12th ultimo.

Mr. A. Elphinston, collecror of Rutnageree, is permitted to proceed into the districts on deputation, for the purpose of making the Summubundy settlement, from the 12th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
D. BLANE,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez on Tuesday the 1st March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 17th Jan. 1842.

NOTIFICATION,
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

The Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to publish for general information the following amended Rule in substitution of Rule 13th of the Rules of the Government Savings Bank.

13. No person or persons to deposit money for the benefit of any other person or persons, except Parents on behalf of, and on account of their children, being minors. If such deposits are made in the children's names, they cannot be withdrawn without an authority from the children—no trust will be allowed to appear on any deposit. Provided, however, that this Rule shall not be construed to prohibit Individuals, resident out of Bombay, or Females, who, according to the manners and customs of the country, do not usually make their appearance in public, from making their deposits in their own names, by the hands of other persons, as Agents on their behalf.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1842.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the following amended list of stands for Buggies and Palkees as recommended by the Superintendent of Police, has been sanctioned by the Court of Petty Sessions.

1. The Tamarind tree near the Cathedral.
2. Outside the Bazar Gate of the Fort.
3. Outside the Church Gate of the Fort.
4. Apollo Bunder.
5. Near the Church at Colaba.
6. Near the Causeway by the Well at Colaba.
7. Near the old Sailor's Home.
8. Pidoni Corner.
9. Tannah Stand.
10. The Gaol.
11. Mazagon Bunder.

By order of the Court,
L. C. C. RIVETT,
Clerk.

Bombay, 27th January 1842.

In consequence of the lamented death of His Excellency Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart. the celebration of the birth of an Heir Apparent to the British Throne, by a Ball and Supper at Parell, is postponed from the evening of the 3rd to the evening of the 17th of February.

HENRY L. ANDERSON,
Private Secretary.

Parell, 24th January 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 25th January	Chests	146
	Total..	146

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 | 41	Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 18th January 1842.....	"	8,831
	Total....	9,011

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation.....	Chests	2000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 25th January 1842.....	"	5,464½
Ditto from the 26th. ultimo to the 1st instant....		687
	Total..	8,151½

EXPORTED.

From the 27th October 1841 to the 25th January 1842	Chests	3,369½
Ditto from the 26th ult. to the 1st instant	"	152
	Total....	3,521½

J. W. WOODCOCK, Actg. Opium Agent.

Bombay, 2d Feb. 1842.

BOMBAY.
Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, February 1st, 1842.

CHINA.

Our advices from China come down to the 13th December when affairs continued much in the same state as before, except that the Admiral had commenced to take possession of the Chinese Junks in the waters near Macao, which had created a feeling of distrust as to the continuance of the Canton treaty and had caused the price of cotton to recede by the anxiety to realize being increased.

Reports have been current of a ship having touched on the coast and sent letters to a house here announcing that the canton ports had been again attacked and Trade stopped, but so many parties here are interested in circulating such rumours, and the thing is so probable, that we do not know that any credit is to be attached to it. A number of ships have been taken up for China and extensive Shipments continue. Freight in China was £5. to England. Silk was scarce, as were Teas of good quality. Exchange on London 4s | 9¼d to 4s | 10d.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Our Market has generally been dull for all descriptions of produce and Imports. The unfavourable accounts of the cotton Market in England has at length begun to influence prices here to which the slowness with which returns are received from China and the scarcity of money has further tended.

COTTON.—May now be quoted as follows

Surat and Broach.....	Rs 93 a 95	per candy.
Dholera.....	" 87 a 89	"
Oomrawutty.....	" 95	"
Komptah	" 84 a 86	"

Hardly any New Cotton has yet arrived but can be purchased for arrival at the following prices.

Surat.....	Rs 105	per candy.
Oomrawutty	" 102	"

OPIUM.—Is sold with difficulty at Rs 665 a 675 per chest.

Balance of former year's importation	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 25th Ult.		5,461½
		7,461½
Exported from the 27th Oct. 1841 to the 25th Ultimo.		3,645½
Remaining.....	Chests	3,819½

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—Continue dull, except for some descriptions of Grey Goods such as Stout Longcloths, Jacconets, and Madapolams of suitable widths.

METALS.

ENGLISH BAR IRON.—Rs 26½ a 27 per candy.
HOOP " —Rs 5 5-8ths per cwt.
SHEET " —Rs 6 per cwt.
NAVAL ROD IRON (Square).—Rs 32 per candy.
(Round).—33 per candy.
STEEL TUB.—Rs 11½ per cwt.
" FAGGOT.—12 per cwt.
IRON SWEDISH.—Rs 5½ per cwt.

COPPER.

THICK SHEET.—64 at 65 per cwt.
SHEATHING.—Rs 62½ a 63 per cwt.
BOLT.—Rs 60 per cwt.
TILES.—Rs 53½ per cwt.
AMERICAN.—Rs 59 per cwt.
COCHINEAL.—Rs 2 per lb.
SAFFRON.—Rs. 19 per lb.
SPELTER.—Rs. 18½ a 19 per cwt.
RED LEAD.—Rs. 10½ per cwt.
WHIT LEAD.—Rs. 11½ per cwt.
QUICKSILVER.—Rs. 79 a 80 Surat Maund.
PIG LEAD.—Rs. 11 a 12 per cwt.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—Good Bills are scarce, and the current rate cannot be quoted above 2s | 0¼ a 2s | 0¾ a 6 months sight.

A Sale of 5 Lacs of bills at 30 days sight on the Bengal Government has just closed. Average price 96-10 Annas per 100 Company's Rupees.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.—£2 15 per Ton.
" TO CHINA.—Rs. 19 per only for Cotton to Macao.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell. Rs. as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000.....	104-8	105
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	104-8	105
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10,000	104-8	105
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No. 15,200.....	104-8	105
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30.....	104-8	105
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	91-8	92-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36 Comp's Rs	85	85-3
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	108	108-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1841-42.....	99	99-8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs..	97-8	
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight.....	98	
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	98	
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars..	209	

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight.....		2	4	2	0
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.).....		2		1	11½
Price of Bullion and Specie.		Rs	as.	Rs	as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100.....				221	
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100.....				220	8-8
German Crowns ₹ 100.....				214	
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg..		11	8	10	12
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs.....		103	12	104	
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs.....		103	8	103	12
Bombay Bank Shares.....		119		120	
Asia Bank Shares.....				3	@ Par
Premia of Insurance.					
Bombay to London.....		2 8	0 a	3 0	0 ₹ ct
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.....		2 0	0 a	2 8	0 do
Ditto Port Louis		1 3	0 a	2 0	0 do
Ditto Calcutta.....		2 0	0 a	2 8	0 do
Bombay to Madras		1 8	0 a	2 0	0 do
Ditto Colombo.....		1 0	0 a	1 8	0 do
Ditto Whampoa.....		2 8	0		do
Ditto Batavia.....		2 0	0		do
Bombay to Singapore.....		2 0	0		do
Ditto Bussorah.....		3 0	0		do
Ditto Bushire.....		2 8	0		do

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Feb. 2nd. The East India Company's Steam Frigate Auckland, Lieut. R. Ethersey, Commanding from Karrack 22nd Jan. 1842.

Passengers.—Reverend Mr. Spring, Lady and Child, Major Scott 23rd Regt. Surgeon Edwards and Lady, Lieut. Stock, Lieut. Whitehill, Ensign Duke, Ensign Bainbridge, 276 rank and file of 23rd Regt. N. I. 3 Native officers, 5 Lascars, 14 Public followers.

Do. do. Ship Token,—Chalmers, master, from London, Plymouth 10th Sept. 1841.

Passengers—Mr. Campbell, H. M. 22nd Regt. Mr. Boman H. M. 22d Regt, Mr. Booth H. M. 94th Regt. Mr. Dimock H. E. I. C. Mr. Ward I. N.

Do. do. Barque Cornwallis, James Clark, master, from Calcutta, left the Pilot on the 6th January 1842.

Passengers.—Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. Gibson, Mr. G. Robinson, Mr. J. DeGa, Bomanjee Dadabhoy.

Do. do. Brig Tasso, R. Cripton, master, from Mauritius 17th Dec. 1841, touched at Cochin 17th January 1842.

Departures.

Feb. 1st. The East India Company's Steamer Berenice, Lieut. J. A. Young, Commanding to Suez.

Passengers.—As per last Courier dated the 1st Instant.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Steamer Victoria.....	Supt. Indian Navy....	Suez.....	1st Mar
Cumbrian.....	Eglinton Maclean & co.	London ..	this day
Mertoun.....	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	10th Feb
Clansman.....	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	10th Feb
Alex. Grant.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....	Liverpool	despatch
Glasgow	McVicar Burn & co....	Liverpool	
Adam Lodge.....	Gisberne Menzies & co	Liverpool	
Eleanor Lancaster.....	McVicar Burn & co..	Calcutta..	10th Feb
Actress.....	Higginson & Cardwell.	Calcutta..	7th Feb
St. Vincent.....	Campbell Miller & co..	Calcutta..	5th Feb
Wild Irish Girl	B. & A Hormarjee	China....	10th Feb
Caledonia.....	Dirom Carter & co....	China	25th Feb
Royal Saxon.....	B & A. Hormarjee....	China	10th Feb
Corsair.....	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy..	China	
Queen Victoria.....	Poliexfen Milne & co..	China	
Christina.....	Frith & co.....	China	12th Feb
William Perrie..	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	
Devonport.....	Frith & co.....	China	despatch
Drongan.....	.....	China	
Rupard	.....	China	
Herald.....	McVicar Burn & co ..	China	
Colonist.....	Skinner & co..... ..	Singapore.	
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicaejee & co....		
Mor.....	Remington & co.....		
Victoria.....	.....		
Lowjee Family.....	Forbes & co		
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & co....		
Christiana.....	W. Elsam & co		
United Kingdom.....	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co		
Caledonia.....	Vircajee Mierjee.....		
Margaret	.....		
Lady Lilford.....	Foster & co.....		
Colchester.....	Remington & co.....		
Wave	Remington & co.....		
Charles Grant.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Queen Victoria.....	Jamsetjee J. S. & co....		
Agnada.....	Foster & co..... ...		
Intrinsic.....	W. &T Edmonds & co..		
Friends.....	Daood Cassoon.....		
Charlotte.....	Jamsetjee J. S. & co..		
Tasso.....	Foster & co.....		
Token.....	Forbes & co.....		
Cornwallis.....	K. Motichund		

H. C. Steamers { Atalanta, Zenobia, Hugh Lindsay, Victoria, Auckland }
H. C. Brig Tapteo
" " " Tender Cardiva
" " Sloop Elphinstone
" " Schooner Emily
" " " Maldiva
" " Cutter Nurbuddah
" " R. Ship Hastings
The Light Vessel at the Rock Station

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	APPOINT TO SAIL.
a Ellen	Foster & co.....	London ..	25th Oct
a Orator	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London ..	25th Oct
a Anchel.....	W. & T. Edmond & co.	London ..	1st Nov
a Diana.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	30th Oct
a Edinburgh.....	Eglinton Maclean & co	London ..	31 Oct
a Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co....	London ..	29th Oct
a Mary.....	Frith & co.....	London ..	26th Oct
a Francis Speight....	Foster & co.....	London ..	20th Sept
Indus.....	Gillanders Ewart & co	London ..	7th Nov
a Elizabeth.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	20th Oct
a Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co....	London ..	27th Nov
Broxbournebury.....	Dirom Carter & co....	London ..	in Dec
a Majestic.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	24th Nov
Arayleshire.....	Grey & co.....	London ..	29th Nov
H Iena.....	.....	London ..	15th Dec
Buckinghamshire.. ..	Framjee Cawasjee....	London ..	25th Dec
Julius Cæsar.....	Foster & co.....	London ..	20th Dec
Henry Davidson....	Forbes & co.....	London ..	10th Nov
St. Vincent.....	.....	London ..	15th Dec
Scaleby Castle.....	.....	London ..	1st Jan
a Coreu.....	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	7th Sept
a Snakespear.....	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	25th Oct
a Hindostan.....	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	21st Sept
a Reliance.....	Foster & co.....	Liverpool	22d Oct
a Cambridge.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....	Liverpool	14th Sept
a Farmer Merchant....	Foster & co.....	Liverpool	16th Nov
a Lancaster.....	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	6th Oct.
a William Gillies.. ..	McVicar Burn & co....	Liverpool	5th Nov
a Wave.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....	Liverpool	21st Nov
a England.....	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	15th Nov
a Jane Anderson.....	Campbell Miller & co..	Liverpool	2d Nov
a Chieftain.....	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	31st O t
a Crown.....	.....	Liverpool	28th Nov
Cremoon.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Liverpool	1st Dec
Lintin.....	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	1st Dec
Harriett Scott.....	W. Elsam & co.	Liverpool	1st Dec
Caledonia.....	.....	Liverpool	5th Dec
a Universe	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
British Merchant....	Poliexfen Milne & co..	Liverpool	5th Dec
a Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Liverpool	1st Nov
Syria.....	.....	Liverpool	9th Dec
a Lady.....	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	1st Dec
Magnificent.....	.....	Liverpool	10th Dec
Clyde.....	Frith & co	Liverpool	21st Dec
Anne Mary.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Liverpool	in Dec
Salem.....	.....	Shields ..	3d Oct
Emily.....	.....	Shields ..	30th Nov
East London.....	Foster & co.....	Shields ..	12th Oct
a Margaret Pollock..	Eglinton McLean & co	Clyde.. ..	15th Sept
a Lanarkshire.....	.....	Clyde.. ..	11th Sept
a Hope.....	.....	Clyde.. ..	15th Oct
a Carnatic.....	W. Nicol & co	Clyde.. ..	27th Oct
a Volunta.....	W. & A. Graham & co	Clyde.. ..	11th Nov
a Buccphalus.....	W. & A. Graham & co	Clyde.. ..	16th Nov
Kirkman Finlay.....	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Clyde.. ..	in Nov
Hebrides.....	W. Nicol & co	Clyde.. ..	in Nov
Kate	Campbell Miller & co..	Clyde.. ..	in Nov
Barbara.....	Grey & co.....	Clyde.. ..	15th Dec
Grecian	W. & A. Graham & co.	Clyde.. ..	in Dec
Tweed	.....	Madras ..	
Vansittart.....	.....	China	21st Nov
Asiatic.....	.....	China	
Westmoreland.....	W. Nicol & co.....	Singapore	

a—Have sailed according to the latest account.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Jan. 21st.—English Brig Janes, J. Fasley, from Mauritius 29th Nov.

Jan. 22d.—English Bark Winchester, D. McDonald, from Singapore 19th, and Penang 30th Dec; the Arab Ship Solomon Shaw, Nacoda, from Rangoon 1st Jan., and the English Barque Zoe, W. Holmes, from Liverpool 13th August, and Mauritius 1st Nov.

Jan. 23.—English Brig Anne Metcalfe, J. Errington, from Newcastle 19th Aug.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Elizabeth.—Mr. and mrs Averoom and six children messrs J. Sarkies, S. Joseph, L. Cajimal, and M. David, merchants.

Per Winchester, from Singapore.—Rev. J. J Tucker and lady, chaplain Bengal establishment; mr. and mrs. Shephard and child, merchant; mrs. Andrew and child; mr. Bernardo Rabaseall, catholic missionary; mr. H. Bennevis, indigo planter, and mr. A. N. Shircore, Armenian merchant.

REMARKS.

By the Elizabeth.—Every thing quiet at Rangoon, His Burman Majesty making preparation for departure to Amerapoora.

Several Vessels loading at Rangoon—the Larkins for Bombay, the Thetis, Elizabeth Ainslie and the William Abram for Calcutta, and some Choolias for Madras.

The Sulayman Shaw left on the 30th December, and the barque Hope, captain Barrett left in company.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Per Southampton.—Mr. and mrs. Dickens and child; mr and mrs Dougal and two children, mr. and mrs. Chas. Steuart and one child; mrs. colonel Chalmers; major and mrs. Campbell and two children; mrs. Colin Campbell; mrs. Boyes; mrs. M. Stewart and two children; mrs. Havelock and three children; mrs. Pomervy; lieut. George Rankin, 69th regt. N. I.—Children: Misses J. Chambers, A. Costley, A. Conolly, M. A. Gibbs, Chas. Gibbs, Helen Gibbs, Louisa Sleeman, Henrietta Sleeman, and Amelia Sleeman; Masters Richards, Mackenzie, Marshman, Conolly, Erskine, E. Erskine, J. Erskine, and J. Conolly; 5 European female and 9 ditto Male servants.

22d.—Frankland, Christie, for Liverpool, and Gratitude, Harvey, for Singapore.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

22d.—Eleanora, Jackson, for Singapore and China, Gleaner, Gibb, for London, and Futta Salam, Nacoda, for Muscat in a day or two.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 21, Ship Exmouth, W. D. Cook, from Calcutta 12th January.

Passengers.—Mrs. Cook and 2 children, one hundred and one Chinamen, 2 Hindoos and 6 servants.

Do. 22d, French Barque Bouthsook, P. Dutemple, from Pondicherry 20th January.

Do. 23, Barque Amelia, Chas. Dalby, from Vizagapatam 19th January.

Passengers.—W U. Arbuthnot Esq., 5 Serjeants, 5 women and children.

DEPARTURE.—January 22, Ship Exmouth, W. D. Cooke, to the Mauritius.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Jan. 31st. Lieut. H. C. Jones, 2d Eur. Lt. Infantry, from Neilgherries
Feb. 1st. Assistant Surgeon W. Sullivan, 9th Regt. N. I. from Deesa.
Do. do. Captain J. S. Leeson, Arty., from do.
Do. 2d. Ensign C. W. Walker, 5th Light Infantry, from Poonah.
Do. do. Lieut. W. W. Taylor, do. do. from do.
Do. do. Lieut. W. F. Sandwith, 2d Eur. Light Infantry from do.
Do. do. Ensign J. A. Sewell, do. do. from do.
Do. do. Lieut. W. Anderson, 1st do. from Karrack.
Do. do. Brevet Captain Stock, 23d Regt. N. I. from Bhooj.
Do. do. Cornet G. Forbes, 5th Cavalry, from Ruttnagerry.
Do. do. Surgeon E. W. Edwards, 23d Regt. N. I. from Bhooj.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon Booth, H. M. 94th Regt. from London.
Do. 3d. Lieut. Colonel T. Robinson, Political Agent, Megwar, from Neemuch.
Do. do. Lieutenant G. Shum, 5th Light Infantry, from Poonah.
Do. do. Ensign J. Francis, do. from do.
Do. do. Lieut, A. S. Young, 3d N. I. from Hursole.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon A. Campbell, 22d N. I. from London.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon Barrow, 2d Queens from do.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon W. R. Dimock, from do.

Departures.

Jan. 31st. Lieut. Aitchison, Staff, to Poonah.
Feb. 1st. Cornet G. Loch, Cavalry to Deesa.
Do. do. Cornet C. H. Barnwell 2d Lt. Cav. to Deesa.
Do. do. Lieut. Col. Trewman, 18th Regt. M. N. I. to Europe.
Do. do. Major Duke, 1st M. E. Regt. to do.
Do. do. Capt. P. W. Clarke, 2d Gr. Regt. to do.
Do. do. Capt. C. Woodfall, 17th M. N. I. to do.
Do. do. Capt. Hughes ditto to do.
Do. do. Capt. T. W. Hickes, Arty. to Europe.
Do. do. Capt. Waters, 3d M. Lt. Cav. to do.
Do. 2d. Capt. J. Hobson, 1st B. Eur. Regt. to Poonah.
Do. do. Ensign H. Fenwick, 19th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
Do. 3d. Ensign W. H. R. Green, do. do. to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 21st January, mrs. Francis George, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 5th of January, the lady of captain Campbell, H. A. of a daughter.

At Shajehanpore, on the morning of the 3d January, the wife of Mrs. J. O. B. Kew, Clerk, of a son.

At Agra, on the 9th January, the wife of Mr. J. R. James, of a son.

At Saugor, on the 22d December, Mrs. Jas. Rae, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 21st January, mrs. Charlotte Champenois, aged 47 years.

On the 13th January, of measles and liver complaint, Emily Jane Dunlop Randle, infant daughter of the late captain James Randle, of the country service, aged 2 years and 4 months.

At Debrah, one march from Midnapore, on the 18th Jan. of cholera, Mary, the beloved wife of captain J. Price, 8th regiment N. I aged 21 years and 11 months.

At Lucknow, on the 4th January, Mr. James Lightle, of the Resident's office, aged 30 years.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 23d January, Charles Brown, esq. late of Tirhoot, aged 45 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. Philip Johnson, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 21st of January 1842, the Lady of Octavius Perrott Esq., H. M. 15th Hussars, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Madras, on the 18th instant, Sarah Grace, the Infant Daughter of Mr. 2nd Apothecary Steele, of the Medical Department, aged 2 years, 4 months and 15 days.

CALENDAR, FEB. 28 DAYS, 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
Sa.	5	Agatha. — Tippoo's line carried by Lord Cornwallis, 1792.	6 45	7 30	
Sun	6	Quinquagesima or Shrove [Sunday.	8 15	8 57	
M.	7		9 8	9 31	
T.	8	Shrove Tuesday.	9 59	10 22	
W.	9	Ash Wednesday.	10 43	11 3	
Th.	10		11 22	11 40	●10 4 46 A.
F.	11		11 56	0 11	

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Mr. Editor,—Permit me to request your influence on a very serious subject. No less than saving the soul of a worthy Padre.

The desirableness of erecting a Theatre in Bombay, has been agitated, and a meeting held for the purpose of forwarding that project.

Doubtless my good Sir, the influential, or non-influential gentlemen who attended that wicked meeting, had a right to hazard their *own* souls. But what right had they to risk the soul of their worthy shepherd? As he very pitiously and energetically proved on Sunday, on *him* will fall the penalty, if the deluded inhabitants of Bombay are misled into raising a Temple to Satan.

It was heart-rending to hear the good creature, bemoan himself at the idea of being called a WOLF instead of a Shepherd. I really wondered that the heartless culprits who had attended that Sabbath of Demons (the before mentioned unholy assembly) could remain in the church to witness his convulsive agonies, his flounchings, his thumping, his wrestlings with the evil spirit? Almost palpably I thought I saw a huge pair of owl's wings hovering over his shoulders, ready to descend and bear the pious man aloft from their sight for ever.

Then the humility with which the good soul, besought his congregation not to "be *angry with him.*" So disinterested too! Because, as he said, their anger could not affect his temporal affairs. "His income, his worldly prospects were independent of them." Could any argument be more convincing of his entire disregard for filthy lucre?

What Tigers-hearts rased in fair frames of manhood must they have to listen to this unmoved! I *did* see some white handkerchiefs produced, and while I was rejoicing in this triumph of humanity over pride and error, I

valry, and a detachment of 60th N. I. crossed the river on Monday, and in the following order. 1st. The 10th Cavalry baggage &c. crossed in boats, but the horses had to swim first. 2nd. The guns were crossed in boats, much quicker than expected, a fatigue party being ordered from the 9th Foot to assist in expediting the work, after the guns had been safely landed H. M.'s 9th Foot, with their baggage crossed the river; this Regiment came into Camp at Fyzepore, only four miles from the river bank, about seven in the evening. On the following morning we made the march of six miles to Surrukpore, where we caught up the 26th N. I. It would have saved much time, and been far better, had the force crossed on arriving at the river side, as other Convoys have always done, it would have been saved a couple of days, and which is of consequence in these stirring and warlike times. On the 12th we arrived at Dingha, and previous to arriving at our encamping ground, we crossed a branch of the Ravee. Burra Mullyion was our next march, Muttah the following one, and to-day Saturday the 15th we marched to Thabul. The two marches to Burra Mulliyon and Muttah rather long, the former being 15 and the latter 14 miles. To-days march is but 8 miles, and having left our last ground at 6 o'clock, we arrived in good time. Every thing belonging to the camp is going on very well—no signs of distress with men or cattle—such being the case, it is thought that General Pollock will not make a single halt between this and Peshawur. The country which we have hitherto passed, appears gloomy for want of population, cultivation is met with but in patches and is literally covered with jungle without regular roads. We appear to have made our marches up to yesterday, by bye roads and although we have had the aid of guides, more than one Regiment lost its way. Captain Taylor of the 26th N. I. has been appointed post master to the force but the appointment will require confirmation from Head Quarters, and should this not take place the officers composing, and with, the convoy should collect a stipend amongst themselves, as the establishment of such an appointment would be very useful. Since we left the Ravee, game has been most abundant and for the last two or three days Sportsmen have returned to camp laden with black and grey partridges, Quail, Rock Pigeons and Hares. The greatest harmony prevails in camp and General Pollock appears to give universal satisfaction. By a letter received in camp from an Officer in the 30th N. I. it would appear, that Regiment left Peshawur at the beginning of the present month, and that the 60th and 64th Regiments were at the entrance of the pass, which is four marches from Peshawur. After some difficulty 4 guns were obtained from General Avitabili, all of which are inferior, the best and largest was experimentalized upon when the trail was split or broken, and it is thought the remaining three will not stand much work ere they break. No Officer with the last Convoy was allowed to enter the City Peshawur without arms.

A letter has been received to day from good authority, in which it is definitely stated that a treaty had been agreed upon between Sir W. Macnaghten and our opponents in Cabul, it further states that after the treaty had been signed by both parties, the Affghans attacked the camp. So much for Affghan treaties! On the night of the 13th instant a few straggling freebooters made an attempt to rob the mess of the 10th Cavalry. The troopers, in charge, loaded their pistols and dared them to come on, but they made off; robberies continually occur, one fellow was clever enough to unpicket a horse and was making off with it, but was detected when carrying it away. We are now in sight of the snowy range of hills which divide Cashmere from the Punjaub and although 120 miles distant, they bear the appearance of being within a march of our camp. The letter from Peshawur has caused a sudden change on the faces of *men* and *things* and we fear the treaty which is said to be made, will put an end to our anticipations of glory. A Sikh Brigade consisting of four Infantry regiments and six guns is within a march of us. They are proceeding from Lahore to Peshawur."

DELHI.—The interment of the remains of Col. Skinner took place on Wednesday evening last with as much pomp as could possibly be got up for the occasion. The corpse arrived about 10 o'clock in the morning escorted by a detachment of the late colonel's own Regiment and commanded by his son Adjutant James Skinner; about half past three the 10th N. I. formed a street from the church yard to the family residence, and the coffin accompanied by all the residents civil, and Military and by a large crowd of Natives was received at the church by the minister, it was then placed in the chancel of the church where the vault had been prepared, and the Reverend Mr. Loveday read the usual evening service, preached a funeral sermon and giving some details of the life of the amiable deceased proceeded to the chancel where the usual funeral ceremonies took place. A very large assemblage of rich and principal natives, Mussulmans and Hindoos, among whom was the intimate friend of the deceased, Mahrajah Hindoo Rao, attended in the church and their behaviour was in every way decorous: of course an immense concourse of beggars hovered about and we have heard that the native princes and noblemen distributed some 6000 Rupees amongst them. It was not generally known, we believe, that the whole evening service and sermon, were to be read and some mistake in consequence occurred in firing the vollies at the particular moment. The Sepoys of the 10th were resting on their arms for nearly two hours.

The 73d N. I. were near Mynpoorie on the 18th instant and expected to reach Allyghur on the 26th we may therefore expect that Regiment about the 2nd or 3d February.

JUBBULPORE, *14th January*.—The destination of H. M. 39th Regiment has been changed from Cawnpore to Agra, and the Regiment now proceeds to the latter place via Saugor, Jhansi, and Gwalior. It had reached Jubbulpore on the 14th Instant, and was to march again on the 17th. The men were in good spirits, and pleased with the march—only 20 were in Hospital. During the march between Kamptee and Jubbulpore, one man had been drowned by falling into a well, and the leg of another had been shattered by the upsetting of a *Bandy*. The poor fellow who fell into the well, was found with his leg sticking in the mud, from which he had been unable to extricate himself. The Regiment in point of numbers is perhaps one of the most efficient in India. At present there are 29 Officers (only 4 of them married!) and 814 Sergeants, Drummers, Rank and File—and on the arrival of the Drafts, &c. which have been ordered round to Calcutta, the Regiment will muster upwards of a thousand men, a most efficient reinforcement for Afghanistan, whither they hope to be sent. The policy of sending them at the present juncture through part of Bundelkund and Scindeah's territory, is very sound (if such a step has been taken *advisedly*) for, no doubt, the appearance of such a Regiment will have a good effect on the minds of the disaffected.

In the Saugor and Nerbudda terrritories great changes are in contemplation. The 3d Regiment N.I. has been ordered up forthwith to Saugor from Mirzapore and on its reaching the vicinity of the station, the right wing of the 24th will be sent to Jubbulpore and the left wing to Hoshungabad to relieve the two Madras Regiments now at those stations. The outposts of Seonee and Baitool will be garrisoned again by Bengal troops—a company from the left wing 24th regiment being detached from Hoshungabad to Baitool, and a company of the 50th being sent to Seonee—That these changes are somewhat sudden and unexpected may be inferred from the fact that the Madras Regiments have not the slightest idea where they are to go on being relieved, nor have they received any orders on the subject from their own Government! It seems somewhat strange that a regiment can *now* be spared from the Bengal Presidency, at a time when reinforcements are being daily sent up to the N. West, and indeed it affords a matter for argument whether Government is wise to reduce the outposts in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories so much—In 1838 two corps were stationed at Jubbulpore, and they furnished two Companies for Seonee. In 1839, a Madras Regiment was sent from Kamptee to Hoshungabad, but the outposts of Seonee and Baitool continued to be supplied by the Bengal troops from Saugor; and from the Regiment at Hoshungabad 2 Companies were detached to Jubbulpore to assist in carrying on the duties there. In 1840, the Bengal Companies were recalled from the two outposts, and were replaced by an equal complement from the Madras Regiments, and now, the two stations are to be garrisoned by *one* Regiment, the left wing at Hoshungabad furnishing one Company for the duties of Baitool, and one of the Regiment at Saugor gives another for Seonee, so that the duty will bear very hard on the Sepoys especially in the rainy season, when sickness is so generally prevalent in those territories.

The Sepoys of the Madras Regiment are sorry to retrace their steps towards Kamptee, as supplies of all kinds are cheap and plentiful, especially at Jubbulpore. The men are very quiet and well behaved, and the Bunealis find them most excellent customers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "LOVE SONG" is scarcely suited to our columns, we rarely insert anything respecting the fair sex, but what is complimentary.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1842.

Extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 22nd ultimo will be found under the usual head.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 24th January. An order was issued, by the Governor General on the 22nd of that month, directing the immediate organization of the 11th Light Cavalry. The officers of the late 2nd Regiment are posted to the new corps. Those not holding staff appointments are directed to proceed to Meerut, where their regiment will be embodied.

Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell has been directed to proceed per dawk and join Army head quarters without delay. It is believed that the gallant officer's services are required, as commander of a strong Cavalry division, about to be assembled for service in Afghanistan. Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, and 16th Lancers, a regiment of Native Cavalry and two troops of horse artillery have been directed to hold themselves in readiness to take the field at the shortest notice. It would appear that the Commander-in-Chief, taking advantage of his being so much nearer the scene of action, and the early date at which intelligence from the scene of war reaches him, when compared with the Governor General; is taking such measures as the urgency of the case seems to require, on his own responsibility. There can be no doubt that His Excellency's conduct, will merit the approbation of Government and entitle him to the gratitude of his country.

Madras papers to the 26th ultimo have arrived. It is said that the 52nd Regiment N. I. is to be disbanded in consequence of the mutinous conduct displayed by the men of that corps, when stationed at Asseerghur. Mr. J. D. Norton has been gazetted as puisne judge of the supreme court. We regret to find that the Bishop of Madras has been taken seriously ill at Nellore, when on a visitation through his diocese. There was no medical officer at the station, so that it was necessary to despatch a surgeon from the Presidency to his Lordship's assistance.

The following extract, from the *Bombay Times Extra* of yesterday, contains a confirmation of the reports which have been so generally circulated within the last three days at this Presidency, relative to the total defeat and almost entire destruction of the force under the command of Major General Elphinstone. It appears that the rumour of this officer having died from the effects of gout, is unfounded. He, together with Colonel Shelton, has been made prisoner by the Afghans. It appears that Major Pottinger entered into a treaty with Akhbar Khan. In pursuance of this agreement the British quitted their entrenchments and proceeded towards Jellalabad.

"We have been favored with the following authentic intelligence, of the melancholy termination of the struggle which has existed for more than two months, between our troops at Cabool, and the insurgent Affghan Chiefs.

On the 31st ultimo, an Express was received by Government from the Punjaub, dated the 22d ultimo, forwarding an extract from a letter dated the 13th preceding, from Jellalabad, stating, that under a convention concluded by Major R. Pottinger, our troops evacuated all the forts in their possession, and the entrenched Cantonment on the 6th or 7th January, and no sooner had they done so, than (as ought to have been foreseen after the murder of the Envoy) they were immediately attacked by the enemy, and it is greatly feared that almost the entire force has been destroyed or taken prisoners.

This melancholy intelligence was brought to Jellalabad by Dr. Brydon, who, though wounded, succeeded in reaching that place on the 13th ultimo. A part of the force had fought their way to Jugdulluck, 48 miles from Cabool, and 42 from Jellalabad, including 200 of H. M.'s 44th, and are there supposed to have been overpowered. It was from this place that Dr. Brydon effected his escape.

Our only hope is that some part of the force may have made their way back to Cabool and there received protection—though this hope is very faint; Dr. Brydon however mentions that Major General Elphinstone (the report of whose death turns out to be unfounded) and Col. Shelton were taken prisoners at Tezeen, and that the following officers were killed.

Brigadier Anquetil commanding Shah Shoojah's forces.
Major Ewart—54th Regt. N. I.
Lt. Stuart—Bengal Engineers.
Dr. Duff—Surgeon 54th Regt.
Dr. Bryce—in charge of 5th Lt. Cavy.
Lt. Bird.
Lt. Macartney.

and two others, named Macgrath and Cardew.

In regard to our unfortunate countrywomen who were at Cabool at the commencement of the insurrection, we are informed that they were sent back from Khoord Cabool, under a promise of protection from the enemy, and escorted by Akbbar Khan. We must continue therefore in the greatest suspense on their account until the receipt of further intelligence.

We are not exactly informed of the strength of our force at Cabool at the commencement of the insurrection, but in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 24th November last, it is stated to have been as follows, and this probably approximates to the truth.

5th Cavalry	250	1100 Cavalry.
Anderson's Horse	650	
2 Ressalas Local	200	
H. M.'s 44th Foot	700	4,350 Infantry.
5th N. I.	900	
37th N. I.	700	
54th N. I.	900	
Shah's Regiment	750	
Artillery	100	
Sappers	300	Total 5450.

Mahomed Ukbar has sent Circulars through all the Valleys, calling on all good Mussulmans to rise and exterminate the Invadera. He details the Officers already killed, names the Envoy and Burnes, and begs the people to take care and not let McGregor escape. He threatens Uzeez Khan with destruction if he continues inactive.

In regard to the convention concluded by Maj. Pottinger previous to the treacherous attack on our troops, we believe that the terms were most humiliating. Our sick and wounded were to be left to the care of the existing Government—Cabool and Jellalabad to be evacuated—all our strongholds with certain munitions of war, and money surrendered, and six British Officers delivered up as hostages on our part, but extraordinary to relate no security seems to have been taken from the enemy."

We were always of opinion that any attempt to retreat to Jellalubad would be attended with certain destruction. The event has, we grieve to say too fully and sadly realized our expectations. The first act of the Cabul tragedy has been completed. The second will not perhaps be quite so agreeable to the Afghans.

Can it be possible that Major Pottinger consented not only to evacuate Cabul, but also Jellalabad and the other strongholds (meaning of course Ghuzni and Candahar) in Affghanistan? If he did so, much as we deplore the loss of life, we cannot but consider it highly advantageous, in a political point of view, that the insurgents broke the truce. The ill effects which must have accrued from the British Government being fettered by such a treaty, as the officiating Envoy is said to have concluded, would have been far worse, than those arising from the loss of five thousand men. The latter can be replaced with comparative ease. The treaty could not have been put aside without incurring a charge of ill faith. The whole system of the political, or more correctly speaking, the diplomatic establishment in Affghanistan has been badly arranged. It's working has produced the most absurd results: to say nothing of it's more serious evils. Whoever heard of a secretary of legation or an *attaché* of an embassy, in Europe, exercising the full powers of the Ambassador in the event of the death of their superior. No such practice was ever tolerated at any court in christendom. An army may have occasionally been placed at the disposal of a Plenipotentiary and the Commander in Chief directed to take his instruction from the diplomatist. But in the event of the death of the latter, neither Secretary nor any other person connected with the embassy, was ever allowed to interfere. Would the deputy superintendant in China, for instance, have the power of controuliug Sir Hugh Gough or Sir W. Parker in the event of Sir Henry Pottinger's death? Certainly not: the idea is too absurd to be entertained for one moment. Yet such has been the course pursued at Cabul. Major Pottinger has exercised the full powers formerly enjoyed by Sir W. MacNaghten. The military commander has consequently been a mere cypher. The result is well known. It cannot certainly be proved that matters would have turned out more favourably if General Elphinstone had been uncontrolled; but we augur the worst consequences from the political and military authorities clashing, in times of danger. We think such has been the case in the present instance. The diplomatist is anxious to make his functions of consequence and bring them prominently forward by negociating. To do this he checks all recourse to offensive operations. While the negociations are pending, the General may be anxious to attack the enemy—when it is discovered that honourable terms cannot be obtained by treaty, the favourable opportunity for executing the military movement has been lost, or the troops have become too weak to attempt it. Such we fancy has been the case in Cabul. If Afghanistan is to be kept in subjection, it must be by vesting the political authority in the station commanding officers.

Every thing connected with the permanent occupation of the countries beyond the Indus, has been wretchedly mismanaged. We do not however condemn the policy which induced Lord Auckland, to attempt to establish British influence, by the deposal of Dost Mahomed. In so doing, we think his Lordship acted wisely. We find no fault with the original plan, and but little with it's immediate execution. The first campaign was perfectly satisfactory: though doubtless there was much truth in Sir Henry Fane's opinion that the force was not fully adequate to the undertaking. Still all that was required, was effected; and had common foresight been displayed in providing for the wants of the troops in the event of any of the military posts being besieged, the reverses which the British have recently experienced at Cabul would have been avoided. Had a stock of salt provisions, sufficient for six months consumption for the European troops, and an adequate supply of rice for the natives been kept up in the camp and Bala Hissar, together with the necessary quantity of ammunition, the troops which have now been sacrificed to the neglect of these necessary precautions, might have defied the united efforts of all the Afghan tribes. There has certainly been a sad want of ordinary foresight on the part of the British authorities at Cabul. Common sense, without the aid of military experience, should have dictated the necessity of keeping up ample magazines in a newly occupied country. There is no excuse for the neglect, and the blame justly rests with Lord Auckland, as he selected whom he pleased, to hold all offices of trust and confidence beyond the Indus. Although England, in virtue of her maritime strength, is the undisputed mistress of the seas and is enabled to keep up a constant communication with her Mediterranean settlements, yet she never suffers the fortresses of Gibraltar, Malta and Corfu, to be without an ample stock of provisions and ammunition. Of the former there is never less than one year's consumption in hand; and on the slightest prospect of a war, it is increased seven fold. Less than seven months supplies would, as we before stated, have been the salvation of the British force at Cabul.

The letter bag of the ship *Drongan* for Macao will be closed at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at the shop of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Apollo Street.

The following memorandum specifies the number of covers, and the date of the latest dawks and expresses despatched by the Steamer *Berenice* on the 1st February 1842.

	Letters.	Papers.
Via Marseilles	8818	4801
Via Falmouth	15854	3074
Foreign	1088	757
	25760	8632
	8632	
Total Covers	34,292	

Calcutta regular dawks up to the 22d Jan. inclusive.
" Expresses of the 22d and 23d Jan.
Madras regular dawks up to the 24th Jan.
" Expresses of the 25th, 26th and 27th Jan.
Agra regular dawks up to the 24th Jan.
" Express of the 24th do.
Colombo regular dawks up to the 15th do.

We find from the Madras papers that the inhabitants of that Presidency, within a few days after the arrival of the December overland mail, took the necessary preliminary measures for expressing their loyal satisfaction at the birth of an heir apparent, by addressing a letter to the Sheriff, requesting him to convene a meeting for the purpose of forwarding a congratulatory address to Her Majesty. That a similar proceeding would, long ere this, have been adopted at Bombay, there cannot be the slightest doubt, had not the public mind been kept in a constant and most painful state of anxiety in consequence of the disastrous state of affairs at the Afghan capital. This feeling had not, at the date of our latest advices from Madras, been so strongly aroused at that Presidency. They are more remote than ourselves from the scene of action, and have only very lately received intelligence of the more serious consequences of the insurrection. It must be admitted that the fate of our unfortunate countrymen, who lately formed the garrison of Cabul, affords good ground for melancholy thought. The mangled corpses of several hundred Englishmen are now, in all probability, only preserved from putrefaction or from being the prey of the beasts of the forests and the birds of the air, by their being enveloped in the frozen snow of the mountain passes. We trust that the same day's sun which thaws the icy tomb of these victims to Afghan perfidy, will shine on the red cross banners of an avenging host, and that each European as he eagerly presses forward towards Cabul, may have his feelings so wrought up by the thirst of vengeance, that he may be unable to shed a tear for the departed, though his own brother were amongst them. We need say nothing of the unfortunate condition of the helpless females, who are now at the entire mercy of one who has proved himself to be a faithless assassin, and whose national habits as also his religious tenets render him any thing but a suitable protector of female purity. The dangers to which these unfortunate women will be exposed, the wrongs to which they may be subjected are too dreadful to be particularized. The mind of man cannot calmly dwell on the villainy which in their case a victorious Mussulman, may be supposed capable of perpetrating.

Admitting as we do that there has been ample reason for the inhabitants of Bombay to delay congratulating their sovereign; still they must remember that as loyal subjects, it is their imperative duty to do so. We may therefore hope that as soon as the period of mourning for Sir Wm. Macnaghten shall have expired, a meeting will be convened for the purpose of preparing an address to Her Majesty, in reference to the birth of the Duke of Cornwall.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We understand that the 1st Troop, 3d Brigade of Horse Artillery now at Dum-Dum, has received orders to proceed to Cawnpre.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 22.

CABUL.—This-morning's dawk has brought us another version of the affair—we give it as it reached us:

"It appears that Sir W. H. Macnaghten was accompanied to the conference by Captains Trevor (3d Cavalry) Lawrence (2d Cavalry), and Mackenzie (Madras Army). Mahommed Ukhbar Khan himself is said to have drawn out a pistol, and shot the Envoy, during the discussion. Trevor immediately laid his hand upon his sword, but ere he could draw it, he was cut down and killed. Lawrence and Mackenzie were made prisoners. Major Eldred Pottinger, now at the head of the Mission, according to one account, has made terms, and our troops were to have left Caubul on the 28th of December; but by another account, he had determined on cutting his way through—marching without baggage, and with the poor women, and children mounted on ponies, and placed in the centre of the brigade. This, from Pottinger's known gallantry, appears the more probable story of the two.—*Ibid, Jan.* 24.

Letters from Kurnaul mention, that the 3d Dragoons and 9th Light Cavalry, had been ordered to march for Ferozepore, on the 18th instant. The two troops of Horse Artillery had likewise been directed to hold themselves in readiness. A party of the Buffs (100 strong), marched on the 14th, to Saharunpore to strengthen the guard over Dost Mahomed. Sir Joseph Thackwell has been ordered up by dawk. It is expected that H. M.'s 31st will not remain at Meerut, but will be pushed forward. The 16th Lancers, at that station, have been ordered to entertain marching establishments.—*Ibid.*

CABOOL.—We were favored with the following from the high quarter whence we often receive similar intelligence.

'Very distressing intelligence has been received in letters from Jellalabad to the 3d instant.

'It appears that conferences, with a view to a withdrawal of our troops from Cabool, had been opened between Sir William Macnaghten and the Affghan chiefs. In the course of these, distrust arose between Mahomed Akbbar Khan and the remaining chiefs, who suspected Mahomed Akbbar of intending to form some separate arrangement for himself. To clear himself so far as appears from the Native account received of the transaction, of the suspicion, Mahomed Akbbar determined to murder Sir William Macnaghten, and he executed the bloody intention with his own hand, shooting Sir William with a pistol at a private interview which had been settled between them.

'Captain Trevor of the 3rd Cavalry attached to the Shah's Service, was also killed on the same occasion by Mahomed Akbbar Khan's Suwars.

'Major Pottinger assumed charge of the mission on Sir W. Macnaghten's death, and writes on the 25th December, that negociations, with a view to a withdrawal, were in progress. —*Englishman, Jan.* 22.

DOST MAHOMED.—We understand that the moment Mr. George Clerk received the intelligence from Jallalabad of the murder of Sir W. McNaghten, he despatched orders to Captain Nicolson to put Dost Mahomed and his suite under the closest restraint, and, if necessary to apply to General Boyd for additional troops.

In all probability, the ultimate destination of Dost Mahomed (pending the settlement of affairs in Affghanistan) will be Chunar.—*Ibid.*

H. M. 44TH REGIMENT.—When a piece of intelligence of a disastrous nature reaches Calcutta there is always a crowd of quid nunes ready to add to the bad news by all sorts of extravagant reports. Amongst the rumours tacked to the account of Sir W. Macnaghten's murder, there is one affecting the honor and constancy of H. M.'s 44th Regiment, who, say the gossips, mutinied at a critical moment.

We have it not in our power to give a circumstantial account of the occurences which have originated this report, but we take upon us at once to say that it is a cruel calumny, and we are sure that time will demonstrate its utter groundlessness.—*Ibid.*

We perceive by the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, received by dawk this day, that General M. Boyd has been appointed to command the Presidency Division of the Army.

The same orders appoint Lieut. J. Wardlaw to the Adjutancy of the 24th N. I., vice Haig.—*Ibid, Jan.* 24.

Sir Jasper Nicolls has ordered the 3d Light Dragoons, the 9th Light Cavalry, and a troop of Horse Artillery, to proceed immediately to Ferozepore, and H. M.'s 16th Lancers are directed to entertain their marching establishment. Sir Joseph Thackwell is under orders likewise to join His Excellency immediately, in view, it is supposed, to his being appointed to the command of a Cavalry division.

A company of the Buffs has been sent from Kurnaul to guard Dost Mahomed, but they will be received on the arrival of H. M's. 31st Regiment at Meerut.—*Ibid.*

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1842.

PRIZES.

Nos. 1029 4519 and 1455 Prizes of 1,000 Co.'s Rupees each.

Nos. 3164 3059 4498 and 1870 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rupees each.

Nos. 2484 4755 4475 3601 2825 2046 514 3717 and 500 Prizes of 250 Co.'s Rupees each.

Nos. 2717 3752 3170 4668 2443 1856 845 2759 3774 2759 3774 2756 2994 743 and 1737 Prizes of 120 Co.'s Rupees each.

J. F. HYDE,
Secy. to the Lottery Committee.

Calcutta, Jany. 22, 1842.

The Eighth Day's drawing will take place at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 29th Instant, at ½ past 9. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Bengal and Lottery Office, at 180 Rs. each. But one drawing in the Wheel, 50,000 10,000 and other Prizes. Undrawn Tickets, for the last 2 days 250 Rupees each.

MADRAS.

THE 52ND REGIMENT.—We have just heard that orders have been issued to *disband* the 52nd Regiment N. I. consequent on their *mutinous* conduct. This is a measure that cannot fail to check any spirit that may elsewhere exist to follow so bad an example.—*Athenæum, Jan.* 25.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—The Overland edition of the *Atlas* for the 4th December, published at five o'clock on the evening of that day, contains the following intelligence.

"We are enabled to state, confidently, that the rumoured appointment of Sir Richard Jenkins, as Governor of Madras, is confirmed."

Though the *Atlas* speake thus decidedly in favour of Sir R. Jenkins, we have strong doubts as to the correctness of the statement, more especially as private letters, so far from corroborating it, speak of it as an appointment very *un*-likely to take place. It is even said by those who have the best opportunities for knowing, that Lord Elphinstone will, in all probability, remain for a longer period than the usual term. But be this as it may—one thing is certain, viz. that when the latest Despatch left the India House, nothing had been arranged on the subject.—Ibid.

We hear from Kurnool that Major General J. Woulfe arrived at that station on the 12th, inspected and reviewed the 16th Regt. N. I. on the three following days, and left for Cuddapah via Cumbum on the morning of the 16th.—Ibid.

We have the pleasure to announce that a letter to the Sheriff, requesting him to convene a meeting of the inhabitants of Madras for the purpose of preparing addresses of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert on the occasion of the birth of a Prince, now lies for signature at the Rooms of Messrs. Franck and Co. Mount Road.—Ibid.

DHARWAR.—*January 14th.*—On the 23d ultimo, Superintending Surgeon J. Bird, Bombay Establishment, arrived at Dharwar from Belgaum on a tour of inspection.

Surgeon Nicholson, Inspector General of H. M. Hospitals, passed through Dharwar lately from Madras to Belgaum, on a tour of inspection.

Lieutenant Col. J. Garnault delivered over Command of the 47th Regt. N. I. to Captain J. Blaxland the next Senior Officer at present with the Regt., on the 9th instant. It is expected that Col. G. will proceed in a few days to Kulladgee to take Command of the 21st Regt. N. I. to which corps he stands posted.

On the 17th ult. Capt. C. Woodall 47th Regt. N. I. left Dharwar for Vingorlah, where he will embark for Bombay and thence to England.—Ibid.

The Left Wing of the Queen's 94th arrived at Trichinopoly on the morning of the 19th, after a very favourable march.—*Herald, Jan.* 25.

The Head Quarters of the 46th N. I, left Mangalore for the regiment's new station,—Bangalore,—on the 16th instant.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW PUISNE JUDGE.—The *Gazette* of yesterday evening, contains we observe, the official announcement of the appointment of John David Norton, Esq. to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.—*Spectator, Jan.* 26.

THE BISHOP.—We regret to learn that the Lord Bishop of Madras, was two or three days since seized with a sudden and alarming illness at Nellore, on his return from the Northern Provinces to the Presidency. There being, unfortunately no Surgeon at the station at the time, medical aid was sent for from Madras, and Dr. Porteous accompanied by Archdeacon Harper immediately set out with the utmost despatch for Nellore.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW BANGALORE ROAD.—A very favourable account is given by a Correspondent of the new Bangalore Road as contrasted with the old one, especially that portion which ascends the Ghauts into the high table land of Mysore. This fine road which is laid out with great engineering skill, and which will form a lasting monument of Lord Elphinstone's Government, avoids an unhealthy district and a precipitous ascent, and deserves to well-known to all travellers between Madras and Bangalore, who ought immediately to avail themselves of the advantage it affords.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

ARMY AND NAVY.

From the United Service Gazette, December 4.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Captain.—Michael Quin, to the Minden.

Commanders—Henry Stroud, to the rank of captain (commission dated October 29); J. B. P. Hay, to the Queen; William Nevill, to the Serpent; William Worsfield, to the Caledonia.

Lieutenants—W. K. Hall, to the Indus; J. P. Branch, to the Warspite; C. H. Lapidge, to command the Pantaloon: M. Geunys, to the Apollo; George Caswell, to the Gorgon: F. Peel, to the Volage: J. M. Boxer, to the Belleisle; Humphrey J. Julian, to the Minden; Wm. Tottenham, to the Dido: W. Howard to the Vanguard; J. Inglis, to the Victory; J. G. Robins, to the Apollo; C. J. Hoffmeister, to the Belleisle.

Mates—John Cashman, to the rank of Lieutenant; H. F. Rolle, to the North Star; R. H. Datton, to the Monarch: C. F. Compton, to the North Star, F. C. Bruce, to the Queen; J. A. L. Wharton, to the Caledonia; T. C. Bruce, to the Queen; Henry R. Foote, to the Madagascar; I. C. R. Gill, to the Fly; H. V. Craven, to the Siren; C. R. Hoblyn, to the Belleisle.

Purser—G. V. Oughton, to the Queen.

Surgeons—J. Read, to the Isis; Dr. S. Irvine, to Portsmouth divison of Royal Marines, Dr. A. Muirhead, to the Fly.

Assistant Surgeons—G. W. Pritchett, of the Atholl, and A. G. G. Tucker, to the rank of Surgeon; Mr. R. Pritchard, J. Patrick, R. Bath, and E. D'Augervene, to Cornwallis; A. J. Little, to Queen; Brice, to Apollo.

Masters—R. Godden, to the Volage; W. Mills, to the Minden; W. S. Stole, to the Apollo.

Second Masters—Pascoe and Garner, of the Rhadamanthus; John Tucker, of the Lightning; W. Mills, and H. B. Harris, of the Royal George; Havis, of the Seaflower; and Wells, acting Master, Mastiff, to the rank of Master; G. Howard, to the Vindictive; F. Pitt, to the Rhadamanthus.

Clerks—K. Chamberlain, to the Alfred; C. N. Wright, to the Royal George; John Doyle, to the Apollo; W. H. De Cateret, to the Belvidera; Charles Slaughter, to the Alfred, as Commodore Purvis's clerk; —Deare, to the Volage; J. D. Gilpin, to the North Star; James Spark and Charles Howes to the Aigle.

Acting Masters—W. H. Mallard, to the Rhadamanthus; F. J. Olvans, to the Fly; G. Filmer, to the Illustrious.

Master's Assistant—C. Pullen, to the Isis.

Boatswains—Mr. F. Campbell, to the Queen; B. Bullmore, to the Formidable; G. White, to the North Star. Mr. Hardy has been superannuated on a pension o. 89l.; Mr. N. Gosling on a pension of 80l.

Car enter—Mr. W. Kemmish has been superannuated on a pension of 46l.

Gunner—Mr. Powell, to the Pique.

Cook—Mr. Samuel Sharpe, to the Vindictive

Midshipmen—Chandos S. Stanhope, late of the Seringapatam, to the North Star; G. Whale, to the Excellent: E. A. Porcher, to the Queen; Hon. F. Walpole, to the Vernon: Hon. R. S. M. Byng, to the Belvidera.

Volunteers, 1st Class—G. H. C. Langdon Trevear, to the Howe; C. C. Day, to the Thunderer; C. J. Stockdale, to the Belvidera; C. Curme, to the Revenge; W. H. Cornecs, to the Caledonia.

VACANCIES CREATED BY THE LATE PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

		Promoted.
Command at Sheerness	vice	Digby
Ditto at Cape of Good Hope		King
Plymouth Dockyard		Warren
Haslar Hospital		Chatham
Coast Guard		Bowles
Pembroke Dockyard		Jackson
HMS Formidable		Troubridge
Naval Aides-de-Camp, 10s 6d a day		Poullet
Ditto ditto		Maitland
Ditto ditto		Troubridge
Ditto ditto		Radstock
Ditto ditto		Cadogan
Ditto ditto		Bowles
Ditto ditto		Parkers
Ditto ditto		Dundas
Good-Service Pension, 150l per annum		Cochrane
Ditto ditto		Ayscough
Ditto ditto		Wyse
Ditto ditto		Lye
Ditto ditto		Percy
Ditto ditto		Inglefield

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Commander in Coast Guard	vice Gape
Ditto Comus	Nepean
Ditto Pearl	Frankland
Ditto Serpent	Seale
Ditto Sappho	Fraser
Ditto Rose	Christie
Ditto Electra	Gostling
Ditto Jaseur	Boultbee
Ditto Scout	Larcom
Ditto Racehorse	Fitzgerald
Ditto Ischia	Yonge
Ditto President	Smith
Ditto Fantome	Butterfield
Ditto Queen	Hay
Ditto Lily	Allen
Lieutenant in C. Guard (inspector)	Rogers
Ditto Semaphore at Kingston	Wigley
Ditto ditto at Cobham	Baynton
Ditto Coast Guard	Curlewis
Ditto Victory	Powell
Ditto command of Partridge	Morris
Ditto ditto Snipe	Baldock
Ditto ditto steamer Volcano	West
Ditto ditto cutter Raven	Roepel
Ditto in command of brig Rolla	Hall
Ditto ditto Etna	Wilson
Ditto ditto Seaflower	Robillard
Ditto Hastings	Smith
Ditto Cambridge	Welch
Ditto Contract steam vessel	Wolley
Ditto Caledonia	Worsfold
Ditto Impregnable	Wright
Ditto Hydrographical Office	Becher
Ditto Rodney	Taylor
Ditto Vanguard	Lyster
Ditto Coast Guard	Hills
Ditto St. Vincent	Binstead
Ditto Ganges	Johnstone
Ditto command of steamer Pluto	Blount
Ditto Monarch	Macdonald
Ditto Implacable	White
Ditto command of steamer Tartarus	Smith
Ditto Inconstant	Noble
Ditto Calcutta	Edmunds
Ditto St. Vincent	Edwards
Ditto Coast Guard	Blair
Ditto steamer Lizard	Estcourt
Ditto Coast Guard	Lake
Ditto Isis	Montague
Ditto command of brig Dolphin	Littlehales
Ditto Indus	Brown
Ditto command of Comet steamer	Syer
Ditto Cambridge	Mends
Ditto command of Wales	Edmonstone
Ditto Vestal	Hand
Ditto Dublin	Kearsley
Ditto Impregnable or Howe, Flag	Maclean
Ditto command of Bonetta	Austen
Ditto Dido	Abbott
Ditto Ganges	Hamilton
Ditto Ardent	Johnstone
Ditto Southampton	Henry
Ditto Curacoa	Morgan
Ditto Vernon	Deeres
Ditto Rover	Murray
Ditto Warspite	Hornby
Ditto Winchester	Fisher
Ditto Illustrious	Ogilby
Ditto Magicienne	Thompson
Ditto command of Rapid	Tryon
Ditto Niagara	Ellicombe.

The following Admirals will retain their appointments—Sir William Parker, Commander in Chief in the East Indies: and Rear Admiral Bowles Comptroller General of the Coast Guard Service, the latter being a Treasury appointment.

Six good-service pension will be placed at the disposal of the Admiralty.

SIR THOMAS WILLSHIRE.—Of the numerous Staff-vacancies occasioned by the late Brevet, one only has been filled up. It is the command at Chatham, which has been given to Colonel Sir Thomas Willshire Bart. and K. C. B., late of the Queen's Royals, and now on the unattached half pay. Lord Hill could not have selected an Officer whose merits are more deserving of reward, or who is more eligible in point of capability for the peculiar duties of the appointment. His long services in India must necessarily have led to an intimate knowledge of the nature and extent of the military force and arrangements requisite for her defence and protection; and he is therefore eminently qualified for the superintendence of a garrison, exclusively set apart for the training of men destined to form a component part of the Army stationed in our Eastern territories. But, independently of this valuable recommendation, he possesses others scarcely less desirable. Although strict in his discipline, and decided and firm in his general system of management, he is neither distant nor authoritative; but, on the contrary, a liberal encourager of those under his command who cheerfully do their duty. The well-conducted soldier never yet spoke of Sir Thomas Willshire excepting in terms of praise; but he is no favourite with skulkers and malingerers. We do not mean to insinuate that Chatham is more overloaded, in proportion to its extent, with troublesome and reckless soldiers, than many other garrisons, but its strength is considerable, and its temptations to irregularity are numerous. The monthly returns of Courts-Martial are frightfully heavy, and the proceedings in which they originate cannot fail to be oppressively inconvenient to the officers, of whom for some time past there has been a great paucity. Such a command ought to be placed under the immediate control of an energetic and sensible man, and such a man is Sir Thomas Willshire.

The Army is well acquainted with the nature and extent of Sir Thomas Willshire's services. He has held a commission since June, 1795, and has never been, even for a single day, on half pay. At Walcheren, and the Cape—at Corunna, Roleia, and Vimiera—at Salamanca, and Burgos—at Nivelle, and Nive—during the campaign in Affghanistan—at Ghuznee and Khelat, he has struggled manfully for the honour of his native land. In recompense for having captured the latter fortress he received his Baronetcy and the Second Class of the Bath. Seldom have honours been more worthily bestowed.

We stated in our Gazette of last week that Colonel Middleton had been appointed Commandant of the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, an announcement which we are now enabled to confirm.

EXPECTED APPOINTMENTS.—Numerous rumours are afloat relative to the officers who are to be appointed to the vacancies on the staff, created by the late Brevet. It is said that Major General W. F. Napier is to succeed Lieutenant General Sir James Douglas, at Guernsey and that Colonel T. E. Napier, now Assistant Adjutant General at Belfast, is to replace Major General D'Aguilar at Dublin; that Sir Neil Douglas is to be posted to the Command of North Britian; and Sir Frederick Stovin, to one of the districts in Ireland. All these appointments are, however, conjectural. The Deputy Adjutant Generalship at head quarters, and the commands at Maidstone and Chatham, are all that have yet been finally arranged. As regards the districts, the General Officers now in charge of them are likely to remain undisturbed for the present. We shall not fail to apprise our readers of the changes which are to take place, so soon as they shall have been definitively determined upon.

Further details of the recent Naval Promotions will be seen elsewhere. We are given to understand that the following appointments have taken place:—

Rear Admiral W. F. Wise, C. B., to succeed Vice Admiral Sir E. D. King, at the Cape of Good Hope.

Rear Admiral the Hon. Josceline Percy, C. B., to succeed Vice Admiral Warren, as Superintendent of Plymouth Dockyard.

Captain Peter Fisher (1814), to succeed Rear Admiral Bowles in the Coast Guard.

Captain John Carter (1815) to Haslar Hospital, in the room of Rear Admiral Sir Edward Chetham C. B.,

Captain Sir F. A. Collier, Knt. K. C. H., to Pembroke Dockyard, in place of Rear Admiral Samuel Jackson, C. B.

Captain Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., to H. M. S. Formidable, in place of Rear Admiral Sir T. Tourbridge, Bart. promoted.

RETIREMENTS.—The undermentioned officers have retired from the Army this week:—Major Makepeace, 4th Dragoon Guards; Captain Hunter, 7th Dragoon Guards; Cornet Routh, 16th Light Dragoons; Captain Wallace, 98th Foot.

COURT MARTIAL AT MONTREAL.—From Canada we learn that an officer has been punished for participating in the attack on Mr. Grogan; a new earnest of the sincerity of the British authorities in that matter.

SURGEONS, R. N.—The following Surgeons of the Royal Navy have retired as Inspectors of Hospitals and Fleets:—B. P. Outram (1796), Sir George Magrath (1797), R. Purkis Hillyar (1800), and D. Quarrier (1804). By the regiment of the last named, the appointment of Surgeon of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines is open.

There are now four steam-ships of great magnitude and power fitting out in the East India Dock, and nearly ready for sea. These vessels, of 1,400 tons burden, were built at Pitcher's yard, Northfleet. They will shortly join other steamers built in Scotland and Liverpool, for the Royal West India Mail Steam-packet Company. The whole fleet, twelve in number, is expected to assemble in the Southampton river before the end of the year.

TROOPS IN BRITISH AMERICA.—The British troops stationed in this country on the 1st of September last were as follow:—1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, 2d battalion Grenadier Guards, 2d battalion Coldstream Guards, 2d battalion 1ts Foot, 14th, 23d, 43d, 56th, 54th, 67th, 70th, 71st, 74th, 15th, 83d, 85th 88th, and 93d Regiments Infantry, and the Royal Canada Rifle Regiment.

H. M. S. BELLEISLE.—It is highly gratifying to see the excellent accommodations and the superior fitments for the reception of the officers and soldiers about to be sent to India, that the Belleisle affords for them. It cannot but conduce consequent efficiency when arrived at the place of destination. We are also glad to hear that the Minden is ordered to be fitted as an hospital ship for the same station. It would give us pleasure to hear that the Bellona, now in dock, about to be fitted for a receiving hulk was likewise ordered to be fitted for a troop transport ship, instead of the Resistance, frigate: she would convey a greater number of men, and that more comfortably, and at but little more, if any, additional expense, than the Resistance. We understand that the Bellona is in better condition than was expected.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

General—Earl of Elgin, K. C. Paris.

Lieut. General—Wm. Thornton, Northamptonshire.

Colonels—Hen. Cuyler, late of 46 F. Rochester; Mein, 74 F. Malta.

Lieut. Colonels—James, 26 F. on passage to Europe from China; Sir Fra. G. G. Lee, R. Mar.; A. Richardson, h. p. 52. F.

Major—Suckling, 90 F. Ceylon.

Captains—Price, 41 F. Highbeach, Essex; Bedingfield, 41 F. Upper Scinde, India; Bate, 57 F. Negapatam, Madras; Courtney, late 10 R. Vet Bn; B. Purefoy, do. Tullamore; Kerr, h. p. 40 F.; Sandys, h. p. 104 F.; Hulme, h. p. R. Staff C.

Lieutenants—Hon. G. A. F. C. Graves, 14 Dr. Hampton Court; Wilson (adj), 18 F. Hong Kong, China; Haly, 18 F. on board the Asia; De Winton, 52 F.; O'Grady, 1 Bn. 60 F. Burnley; Westropp, 65 F. Ealing; J. R. Macdonald, 89 F. Canada, Gordon 92 F.; Bowles, 94 F. Bombay; Jones, h. p. 22. Dr.; Bond, p. 21 Dr.; Shepard, h. p. 12 F.; O'Halloran, h. p. Turnbull, h. p. Scotch 62 F.; Wright, h. p. 81 F.; Follett, h. p. Brig.; Scott, h. p. 3 Garr. Bn. Dundee; Simoneau, h. p. 71 F.; Meuron's Reg. Jersey.

Cornets and Ensigns—Campion, 4 Dr.; Dobree, 7 Dr.; Archdall, 52 F. Berbice; Nicholson, h. p. 28 F.; Jeffreys, h. p. 69 F.; Sinclair, Adj. to late 1. V. Bn.

Paymasters—Heyman (Capt.) 4 Dr.; Lutyens, h. p. 3 Dr. Gds.; Biggs, h. p. 22 F.; Phillips, h. p. Rec. Dist.; Mitchell, do.

Quarter Masters—M'Guire, h. p. 9 Dr.; Blacker, h. p. 7 Dr.; Landless, h. p. East and West Lothian Fenc. Cav.; Cock, h. p. 15 Dr.

Chaplain's Department—Rv. W. Wheeler, D. D. R. Mil Coll. Sandhurst.

Medical Department—Surg. Banks, h. p. Staff;——T. Woods, h. p. Dist.; Ass. Sur. Hogg, h. p. 41 F. Edinburgh.

Veterinary Surgeon—Darvill, h. p. 7 Dr.

Spirit of the European Press.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

From the John Bull, November 27th.

We rejoice to see the name of Colonel MacMahon included in the recent brevet, and the place assigned to him, in the list of General Officers which never ought to have been refused. Colonel MacMahon was passed over on a former occasion, because, forsooth, he made no tender of his services, after he had been promoted from the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to that of Colonel. There never was the slightest pretext, in law or in equity, for any such procedure. Officers are not *required*, when on half-pay, by any regulation or standing order, to make a tender of their services. They are supposed to be available, whenever, called upon, and as such to be open to all brevets. Who it was that introduced the strange custom which the present Secretary at War has wisely set aside, we do not know. The act favours largely of Whiggism; for it is neither just nor generous. For the future, however, meritorious officers, who, through forgetfulness, or owing to absence from their native country, may have omitted to petition for employment, at times when they *knew* that none would be accorded, need not fear that they have thereby forfeited their claims to further advancement in the profession.

It is a curious fact, and shows how little the pecuniary wants of soldiers and sailors are attended to, that the pay of a Staff Officer at the battle of Waterloo, was the very same which an officer of corresponding rank received at the battle of Minden.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE EXCHEQUER BILL FRAUD.—It will be a curious fact if it turns out after all that the fruits of the Exchequer bill fraud were intended to forward the schemes of an adventurer, who sometime since created much astonishment by his hair-brained attempt against the peace of a kingdom. The munitions of war have often been provided by money got by objectionable means, but this will be the first instance in which a private theft was committed in one kingdom, to supply means for invading another. The readers of *Bull* need not be surprised if some curious matters should hereafter turn out on this subject. We do not wish to speak mysteriously for the purpose of conveying the notion that we know much more than we choose to tell. In fact we know little, but we believe that there are parties now in London, who crossed the sea for the express purpose of preventing that information from reaching the public which would be highly curious, but not extremely creditable to some of the adherents of an aspirant after an imperial crown.

We believe that Louis Napoleon is so slightly guarded at Ham, that his stay there is purely voluntary; he might effect his escape if he choose, and there is little doubt that the French Government would be well pleased to be rid of him. Does he remain at Ham because he knows not where to find other quarters so much to his mind? or, has he other views in wishing to remain in France? Perhaps the cheap board and lodging may be some object, in the meantime.

THE EXCHEQUER BILL FRAUD, AND LORD STRANGFORD.—The mixing up of Lord Strangford's name with the late Exchequer bill fraud, has excited almost as much surprise among his Lordship's friends as it has given delight to the Whig-Radicals. Lord Strangford, we have reason to believe, is no more implicated in the business than the Pope. The head and front of his Lordship's offending is this. Certain parties, who were slightly known to him, but not known at all to Messrs. Coutts and Co., requested Lord Strangford, in a case where everything seemed plain and above board, to introduce them to the bankers. His Lordship stated at the banking house what he knew of the bill holders; the bankers at once advanced the money required, and on what they imagined to be excellent security. Lord Strangford, however, as he gave no written guarantee for the respectability of these parties, cannot, in law, be held responsible for what they may have done. Neither does the shadow of a moral reproach attach to him. The Whigs must be sadly at a loss for a weak point in his Lordship's character, when they endeavor, out of such a transaction as this, to assail it; and Messrs. Coutts and Co. will discover, we suspect, that they have no ground at all for their threatened action.

THE LATE BREVET.—The position in which very many of the subalterns of the last war find themselves amid the general rejoicings occasioned by the late Brevet, is a very mortifying one, and proves how inadequate a promotion of this description is for the purpose for which it was originally designed. No one can doubt that the officers who fought and bled for their country during the last war, are entitled to some reward, however tardy, for their gallantry. But what has this extensive Brevet done for many who assisted, during the noblest period of his career, the Great Captain of the age in subjugating the enemies of his country in the Peninsula and elsewhere? What has it done for many of those heroic naval subalterns who fought under Nelson, Howe, St. Vincent, and other heroes of the same stamp? Absolutely nothing. Let our readers refer to the *New Army and Navy Lists* and they will find that hundreds of the *most gallant* officers, of both Services, *are wholly untouched by it*; whilst military and naval popinjays, who have contrived by means of money or electioneering jobbing, to pass them long ago on the road to promotion, have been raised by it to a still more undeserved rank. Many officers' names will be found in the *Army List* who have served their Sovereign and their country for upwards of thirty years, whose position is not in the least degree affected by the late promotion. The first Lieutenant of the Navy promoted by the late Brevet has been forty years in the Service; yet there was no deficiency of zeal or gallantry on his part. Many of the companions of Nelson at the Nile and Trafalgar have not benefitted by it in the slightest degree. Surely, if the system of Brevet promotion be inadequate to reward those who are best entitled to its benefits, some special exercise of the Royal favour should be suggested by her Majesty's Ministers, which may reach the hard working and hard-fighting subalterns of both Services. We shall return to this subject in our next; meanwhile, we shall be glad to receive any statistics from our friends, which may help us, in our argument.—*U. S. Gazette, Dec. 4.*

Extracts from New-Works.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Abridged from the Edinburgh Review.

PART VI.

CONSEQUENCES OF NUNCOMAR'S DEATH.—While, therefore, we have not the least doubt that this memorable execution is to be attributed to Hastings, we doubt whether it can with justice be reckoned among his crimes. That his conduct was dictated by a profound policy, is evident. He was in a minority in Council. It was possible that he might long be in a minority. He knew the native character well. He knew in what abundance accusations are certain to flow in against the most innocent inhabitant of India who is under the frown of power. There was not in the whole black population of Bengal, a place-holder, a place-hunter, a government tenant, who did not think that he might better himself by sending up a deposition against the Governor-General. Under these circumstances, the persecuted statesman resolved to teach the whole crew of accusers and witnesses, that, though in a minority at the council board, he was still to be feared. The lesson which he gave them was indeed one not to be forgotten. The head of the combination which had been formed against him, the richest, the most powerful, the most artful, of the Hindoos, distinguished by favour of those who then held the government, fenced round by the superstitious reverence of millions, was hanged in broad day before many thousands of people. Every thing that could make the warning impressive—dignity in the sufferer, solemnity in the proceeding—was found this case. The helpless rage and vain struggles of the Council made the triumph more signal. From that moment the conviction of every native was, that it was safer to take the part of Hastings in a minority, than that of Francis in a majority; and that he who was so venturous as to join in running down the Governor-General, might chance, in the phrase of the Eastern poet, to find a tiger, while beating the jungle for a deer. The voices of a thousand informers were silenced in an instant. From that time, whatever difficulties Hastings might have to encounter, he was never molested by accusations from natives of India.

In the mean time, intelligence of the Rohilla war, and of the first disputes between Hastings and his colleagues, had reached London. The directors took part with the majority, and sent out a letter filled with severe reflections on the conduct of Hastings. They condemned, in strong but just terms, the iniquity of undertaking offensive wars merely for the sake of pecuniary advantages. But they utterly forgot that, if Hastings, had by illicit means obtained pecuniary advantages, he had done so, not for his own benefit, but in order to meet their demands.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO RECALL HASTINGS.—The Regulating Act, by which Hastings had been appointed Governor-General for five years, empowered the Crown to remove him on an address from the Company. Lord North was desirous to procure such an address. The three members of Council who had been sent out from England, were men of his own choice. General Clavering, in particular, was supported by a large parliamentary connexion, such as no cabinet could be inclined to disoblige. The wish of the minister was to displace Hastings, and to put Clavering at the head of the government. In the Court of Directors parties were very nearly balanced; eleven voted against Hastings—ten for him. The Court of Proprietors was then convened. The great sale-room presented a singular appearance. Letters had been sent by the Secretary of the Treasury, exhorting all the supporters of government who held India stock to be in attendance. Lord Sandwich marshalled the friends of the administration with his usual dexterity and alertness. Fifty peers and privy-councillors, seldom seen so far eastward, were counted in the crowd. The debate lasted till midnight. The opponents of Hastings had a small superiority on the division; but a ballot was demanded, and the result was that the Governor-General triumphed by a majority of above a hundred over the combined efforts of the directors and the cabinet. The ministers were greatly exasperated by this defeat. Even Lord North lost his temper—no ordinary occurrence with him—and threatened to convoke parliament before Christmas, and to bring in a bill for depriving the Company of all political power, and for restricting it to its old business of trading in silks and teas.

Colonel Macleane, who through all this conflict had zealously supported the cause of Hastings, now thought that his employer was in imminent danger of being turned out, branded with Parliamentary censure, perhaps prosecuted. The opinion of the crown lawyers had already been taken, respecting some parts of the Governor-General's conduct. It seemed to be high time to think of a secure and honourable retreat. Under these circumstances, Macleane thought himself justified in producing the resignation with which he had been intrusted. The instrument was not in very accurate form; but the directors were too eager to be scrupulous. They accepted the resignation, fixed on Mr. Wheler, one of their own body, to succeed Hastings, and sent out orders that General Clavering, as senior member of Council, should exercise the functions of Governor-General till Mr. Wheler should arrive.

CHANGE IN THE COUNCIL.—But while these things were passing in England, a great change had taken place in Bengal. Monson was no more. Only four members of the government were left. Clavering and Francis were on the one side, Barwell and the Governor-General on the other; and the Governor-General had the casting vote. Hastings, who had been during two years destitute of all power and patronage, became at once absolute. He instantly proceeded to retaliate on his adversaries. Their measures were reversed—their creatures were displaced. A new valuation of the lands of Bengal, for the purposes of taxation, was ordered; and it was provided that the whole enquiry should be conducted by the Governor-General, and that all the letters relating to it should run in his name. He began, at the same time, to revolve vast plans of conquest and dominion—plans which he lived to see realized, though not by himself. His project was to form subordinary alliances with the native princes, particularly with those of Oude and Berar; and thus to make Britain the paramount power in India. While he was meditating these great designs, arrived the intelligence that he had ceased to be Governor-General, that his resignation had been accepted, that Mr. Wheler was coming out immediately, and that, till Mr. Wheler arrived, the chair was to be filled by Clavering.

Had Monson been still alive, Hastings would probably have retired without a struggle; but he was now the real master of British India, and he was not disposed to quit his high place. He asserted that he had never given any instructions which could warrant the steps which had been taken. What his instructions had been, he owned he had forgotten. If he had kept a copy of them he had mislaid it. But he was certain that he had repeatedly declared to the Directors that he would not resign. He could not see how the court, possessed of that declaration from himself, could receive his resignation from the doubtful hands of an agent. If the resignation were invalid, all the proceedings which were founded on that resignation were null, and Hastings was still Governor-General.

He afterwards affirmed that, though his agents had not acted in conformity with his instructions, he would nevertheless have held himself bound by their acts, if Clavering had not attempted to seize the supreme power by violence. Whether this assertion were or were not true, it cannot be doubted that the imprudence of Clavering gave Hastings an advantage. The General sent for the keys of the fort and the treasury, took possession of the records, and held a council at which Francis attended. Hastings took the chair in another apartment, and Barwell sat with him. Each of the two parties had a plausible show of right. There was no authority entitled to their obedience within fifteen thousand miles. It seemed that there remained no way of settling the dispute except an appeal to arms; and from such an appeal Hastings, confident of his influence over his countrymen in India, was not inclined to shrink. He directed the officers of the garrison of Fort William, and of all the neighbouring stations, to obey no orders but his. At the same time, with admirable judgement, he offered to submit the case to the Supreme Court, and to abide by its decision. By making this proposition he risked nothing; yet it was a proposition which his opponents could hardly reject. Nobody could be treated as a criminal, for obeying what the judges had solemnly pronounced to be the lawful government. The boldest man would shrink from taking arms in defence of what the judges should pronounce to be usurpation. Clavering and Francis, after some delay, unwillingly consented to abide by the award of the court. The court pronounced that the resignation was invalid, and that therefore Hastings was still Governor-General under the Regulating Act; and the defeated members of the Council, finding that the sense of the whole settlement was against them, acquiesced in the decision.

A DIVORCE AND A WEDDING.—About this time arrived the news that, after a suit which had lasted several years, the Franconian courts had decreed a divorce between Imhoff and his wife. The Baron left Calcutta, carrying with him the means of buying an estate in Saxony. The lady became Mrs. Hastings. The event was celebrated by great festivities; and all the most conspicuous persons at Calcutta, without distinction of parties, were invited to the Government-house. Clavering, as the Mahommedan chronicler tells the story, was sick in mind and body, and excused himself from joining the splendid assembly. But Hastings, whom, as it should seem, success in ambition and in love had put into high good-humour, would take no denial. He went himself to the General's house, and at length brought his vanquished rival in triumph to the gay circle which surrounded the bride. The exertion was too much for a frame broken by mortification as well as by disease—Clavering died a few days later.

Wheler, who came out expecting to be Governor-General, and was forced to content himself with a seat at the Council Board, generally voted with Francis. But the Governor-General, with Barwell's help and his own casting vote, was still the master. Some change took place at this time in the feeling both of the Court of Directors and of the Ministers of the Crown. All designs against Hastings were dropped; and when his original term of five years expired, he was quietly reappointed. The truth is, that the fearful dangers to which the public interests in every quarter were now exposed, made both Lord North and the Company unwilling to part with a Governor whose talents, experience, and resolution, enmity itself was compelled to acknowledge.

The crisis was indeed formidable. That great and victorious empire, on the throne of which George the Third had taken his seat eighteen years before, with brighter hopes than had attended the accession of any of the long line of English sovereigns, had, by the most senseless misgovernment, been brought to the verge of ruin. In America millions of Englishmen were at war with the country from which their blood, their language, their religion, and their institutions were derived; and to which, but a short time before, they had been as strongly attached as the inhabitants of Norfolk and Leicestershire.

An attack by sea on Bengal was little to be apprehended. The danger was, that the European enemies of England might form an alliance with some native power—might furnish that power with troops, arms, and ammunition—and might thus assail our possessions on the side of the land. It was chiefly from the Mahrattas that Hastings anticipated danger.

Some months before war was declared in Europe, the government of Bengal was alarmed by the news that a French adventurer, who passed for a man of quality, had arrived at Poonah. It was said that he had been received there with great distinction—that he had delivered to the Peshwa letters and presents from Louis the Sixteenth,—and that a treaty, hostile to England, had been concluded between France and the Mahrattas.

Hastings immediately resolved to strike the first blow. The title of the Peshwa was not undisputed. A portion of the Mahratta nation was favourable to a pretender. The Governor-General determined to espouse this pretender's interest, to move an army across the peninsula of India, and to form a close alliance with the house of Bonsla, who ruled Berar, and who, in power and dignity, was inferior to none of the Mahratta princes.

The Army had marched, and the negotiations with Berar were in progress, when a letter from the English consul at Cairo, brought the news that war had been proclaimed both in London and Paris. All the measures which the crisis required, were adopted by Hastings without a moment of delay. The French factories in Bengal were seized. Orders were sent to Madras that Pondicherry should instantly be occupied. Near Calcutta, works were thrown up, which were thought to render the approach of a hostile force impossible. A maritime establishment was formed for the defence of the river. Nine new battalions of sepoys were raised, and a corps of native artillery was formed out of the hardy Lascars of the Bay of Bengal. Having made these arrangements, the Governor-General with calm confidence pronounced his presidency secure from all attack, unless the Mahrattas should march against it in conjunction with the French.

The expedition which Hastings had sent westward, was not so speedily or completely successful as most of his undertakings. The commanding-officer procrastinated. The authorities at Bombay blundered. But the Governor-General persevered. A new commander repaired the errors of his predecessor. Several brilliant actions spread the military renown of the English through regions where no European flag had ever been seen. It is probable that, if a new and more formidable danger had not compelled Hastings to change his whole policy, his plans respecting the Mahratta empire would have been carried into complete effect.

MISCELLANEA.

From the New Weekly Bell's Nov. 21.

THE ABSENT MAN.—The Count de Brancas was reading by the fireside, when the nurse brought him his infant child. He throws down the book; he takes the child in his arms. He was playing with her, where an important visitor was announced. Having forgot he had quitted his book, and that it was the child he held in his hands, he hastlily flung the squalling innocent on the table. La Fontaine is recorded to have been one of the most absent men; he attended the burial of one of his friends, and some time afterwards he called to visit him. At first he was shocked at the information, of his death; but recovering from his surprise, observed to "True! true! I recollect, I went to his funeral."

"I say, Mister, how came your eyes so crooked?" "My eyes?" "Yes." "That came by sitting between the girls and trying to look love to both at the same time."

CHARTIST DISTURBANCES AT NORWICH.—On Tuesday morning the Chartists of Norwich created a disgraceful disturbance upon the occasion of the consecration of the new Church at Catton, near Norwich. The Bishop was assailed with hooting and yells, and during the ceremony at the church, the Chartist band played. The congregation were much alarmed during the whole service, in consequence of the outrageous conduct of the Chartists. Several of them were taken into custody for their disorderly conduct, and a rescue was attempted. Thomas Abell, William Crome, and William Chaplin, and a man named Votier, were given in charge by the Mayor, who, with Mr. Horace Bolinbroke, took a very active part in keeping the peace. While the Chartists were being conveyed to the station-house, Votier was rescued, and two or three of the police severely wounded. One man, named Neale, was dreadfully cut in the nose; another man, named Didwill, cut on the back of the head by heavy stones thrown. Missiles were thrown in all directions in Bridge-street, about twelve o'clock, and some windows broken; but, except Votier, all the prisoners were secured. Afterwards nine other Chartists were given into custody for riotous conduct, and some for assaulting the Clergymen while coming out of Church. While the Lord Bishop was consecrating, Hewett, the Chartist, came up at the head of a band to the Church, playing, first, "God save the Queen;" then they made a halt, and played the Old Hundreth Psalm. Hewett was taken into custody, and on Tuesday underwent an examination before the Magistrates, charged with the disturbance. On Wednesday the examination of the Chartists was resumed. Several were fined 5l., and in default committed for a month to hard labour. Hewett, after a long investigation, was bound over to take his trial at the Sessions in two sureties of 50l. each.

WHAT'S TO BE DONE WITH THE STAGE COACHMAN—"Do you know what the Tories are going to do with us old coachmen!" Mr. Bond shook his head and murmured—"Not I!" "Well, then, I'll tell you, Mr. Bond: they're agoing to plant us for milestones along the railroad."—Cruikshank's Omnibus.

One thing has been satisfactorily put to the test by the conflagration at the Tower—the loyalty of soldiers and other officials in that fortress, who one and all evinced their readiness to go through "fire and water" for the "crown!"

THE ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF VALUABLE JEWELS AT THE EXCHEQUER.—Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago certain mysterious whisperings were current concerning an alleged discovery at the Exchequer, of jewels to a very considerable amount—jewels, it was said, which had been empawned to meet the exigencies of the extravagant King Charles II., and had lain there so long that their existence had been forgotten. The affair was what is vulgarly called a "mare's nest." A belief had, however, existed in a high quarter that property to a large amount had lain by for a long period, the value of which it would be desirable to ascertain. It appears that in the year 1797 a box containing jewels had been sent from the Exchequer-office to the Bank of England, to be deposited in the Bullion Office; and an order was recently sent down to the Bank to have the mysterious casket examined. A day was accordingly appointed, and the Governor of the Bank, Mr. Marshall, the chief cashier, and several gentlemen connected with the Government, assembled for the purpose of making an official inspection, and reporting upon the same to head quarters. They were, moreover, attended by several jewellers called in professionally to decide as to the 'water' of the diamonds, and the value of the other gems it contained. The conclave assembled—the box was brought in! But to the surprise of all it was nothing more than a lozenge-box tied with a red tape, and sealed on the top. It was opened, and found to contain a pair of diamond earrings, and a garnet brooch. A general laugh was excited by the appearance of the "*ridiculus mus*," and one of the jewellers said he should be sorry to give 40l. for its contents.

THE MARSHALS OF FRANCE.—The *National* publishes the names and ages of the present Marshals of France, as follows:—Marshal Moncey, 89 years of age; Soult, 73; Oudinot, 75; Molitor, 71; Gerard, 69; Clauzel, 70; Grouchy, 76; Vallee, 69; Sebastiani, 70.

AN UNHEALTHY SPOT.—The New York Herald, speaking of the sanitary state of Vicksburg, says "Young men sleep two in a room, that one may call a doctor if the other be attacked with the fever."

CURIOUS IF TRUE.—One day last week the tacksman of a rabbit warren in the neighbourhood of Kilwinning, set a trap to catch a fox, which had, during the autumn, made fearful havoc among the coney brood on his grounds. Next night he, accompanied with three friends paid a visit to the trap and found Reynard in limbo sure enough, caught by one of his hind legs. When the party approached he showed his teeth, and made such other demonstration of resistance, as effectually to frighten the men securing him further; and, having succeeded in making them retreat to a convenient distance, he actually turned and bit his leg off, a little below the knee joint and in this crippled state contrived to make his escape.—*Ayr Advertizer.*

EXTRAORDINARY APPLE.—A few days since an apple of the kind called Strut's incomparable, was plucked from a garden at Cedar Cottage, near Gaiusborough, which has excited the surprise of all who have seen it. It is a very pretty rose-coloured apple, has a very delicate smell, weighs 15½ ounces, and measures as many inches in circumference. The tree upon which it grew is a graft upon an old man stock, and this is its first year of bearing.

HATTON GARDEN.—FATHERS AND SONS.—Of the several cases heard on Monday, four were those of fathers compelled to prosecute their own sons upon charges of felony. The prisoners involved in these charges were all of them under age; and though the presiding magistrate appeared most willing to afford facilities for their return to honest practices, the parents in all the cases were compelled to admit, though after severe struggles, that any attempt at correction by further leniency would be utterly unavailing. In two cases the witnesses against the delinquents were their own brothers one a child of apparently not more than five years old (who of course was not sworn), the other a lad of twelve, who appeared to suffer much, though the prisoner (aged 17) did not seem to be in the slightest degree moved by the difference which their positions presented; the one a ragged reckless wretch, the other a well dressed intelligent looking boy, whilst the father, who seemed to be of the class of second rate shopkeepers, and who frequently retired to a corner of the court to conceal or repress his tears, would not trust himself to look upon the wretched creature at the bar. The prisoner in the last of these cases did not appear to be above 15 years old, but was described as utterly incorrigible, and his own admission bore out the fact inasmuch as he expressed a desire to be transported. Three of the cases were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, the fathers in each instance being bound over to prosecute.

WORSHIP STREET.—ATTEMPT TO CUT A CHILD'S THROAT.—James Kidman, a middle-aged and respectably dressed man, a tailor, was charged with attempting to cut the throat of his daughter, Sarah Kidman, an interesting little girl about six years of age.—The act was committed at noon-day in the City road, opposite to a house in which the prisoner's wife lived as servant; and it was stated that, just before the attempt, he rang the house bell, which brought his wife to the spot.—Two witnesses, named Edward and Milligan, proved that about noon on Wednesday, the prisoner placed the child upon her back, and stood over her with a razor, which he drew across her throat; but his wife, couzing up at the moment, took the razor from him and afterwards wished to take him and the child away from the place, but the case appeared so serious that the prisoner was secured and handed over to the police.—The witnesses said, in reply to a question, that the prisoner really intended to cut the child's throat.—The police-constable 187 N, said the child's throat was actually marked with the razor.—Mr. Broughton had the girl near him on the bench and examined her throat, and found that there was a scratch around it.—The child being questioned, said her father did draw the razor across her, but it was only like the scratch of a pin, and he did not mean to hurt her.—The prisoner's wife, a decent looking woman, said that he had been in a lunatic asylum at Hertford, and not long discharged from it. The child had been with him for the last four days, and she (the wife) was to have left her situation to return home to him on Tuesday, and her not doing so had no doubt caused the irritation of his mind.—Mr. Broughton said he would remand the prisoner, and his friends might attend the next examination, and, if he were proved to be insane, get him into a proper asylum.

Printed at the Courier Press by Sorabjee Dorabjee.